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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam ...ats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along ...e Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., ..., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,660.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
ATURDAY 39 P. M. 909.				
9th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
16th "	EGYPT	7917		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7902		
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11900		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
8th "	CALEDONIA	7550		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.

To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSAGES Booked without charge,

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Baldassich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Baldassich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS			Early April.
BACQUEHEM	4,396		
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,888	G. Kalcich	25th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5939	G. Bergoglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Cannon House 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No, 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & Co*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 4th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 5th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Mar. sailing as Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Bunch, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 13th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Grisonnet	15th Apr. "
DUMURA	5,089	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,383	Barege	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,383	Barege	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,300	L.Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 161
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Mar, 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th May 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

"APENTA

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

Cut without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, supersiding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 12/9 & 4/4. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
49/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,003

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aden	Lioyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Daley)	Nanzuld	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Reports, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BOMBAY RACES, 1909.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaipin (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Retiring Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,530,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

LONDON BANKERS {
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownaggur.)

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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to disipation, over-work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and paleness of the blood aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that canniter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 38s. per bottle.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical servicer," by Dr. De Roos, on the most causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Chemist, Amersham, 24 Broad Street, Reading, Berks, England, or wholesale of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy,

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TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NEWMAN TAYLOR has been made a PARTNER in our Firm as from the 1st day of May, 1908.

MACBETH BROS. & CO.

Standard Buildings,
Bombay, 1st March, 1909.

SWAN MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all shares have been allotted at a meeting of Directors this day and further applications for shares cannot therefore be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, the 2nd March, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 852 of 1907.

DINSHA EDULJI SANJANA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dhobitalao, without the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) THE HOLY SOAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD., a joint Stock Company, having its registered Office, in Jubilee Baug at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) VUNMALEEDAS LADHABHOY MODY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Arthur Road, Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) LALUBHOY BHIKHABHOY SETH, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid.....Defendants.

IT is hereby proclaimed and notified that under an order made herein on the 25th day of February, 1909, the undersigned will put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1909 at 3 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), at No. 13, at Tardeo without the Fort, the moveable property attached herein and consisting of Soap Stamping Machinery, Soap Solution, large Soap Boxes, Soap Mixing Iron Pans, Scents, Acids, Office Stationery, and Office Furniture, &c., for the satisfaction of the consent decree herein dated the 13th day of October, 1908, for Rs. 3,872-6-6 and costs.

The property will be sold either in one lot or several lots as may be determined at the time of Sale.

The price of the lot or lots to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. KANGA and PATELL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1909, at 10-0 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.

5.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,

NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay, Dying and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st March to 10th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 18th February, 1909.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1909 at 6-30 A.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 10th February, 1909.

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Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

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Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books of 16 rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

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Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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WANTED, for the Tailoring Department, Calcutta, a first class EUROPEAN CUTTER, with English Experience and reference. Apply, DEPOT MANAGER, Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, having long service, to personally with certificates to Messrs. JAMNADAS BROTHERS, Chhipi Chawl, out Fort.

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SALE OF DECORATIVE PARIAN FIGURES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a small consignment of decorative parian figures representing "The three graces," Cupid and Venus, Apollo, Diana, Psyche Flora, the fighter, busts of Mozart, Beethovean Augustus, Shakespere and several other figures for indoor decoration.

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms 21 Medow Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), the following goods:

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20 Cases each containing 8 dozen Pt. Japanese Beer.
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5 Pieces Tapestry Cloth,
and other sundry articles, such as Glass door Cupboards, Show cases, Cycles, Glass bead Curtains, Bamboo Curies, etc.
1 Crate White Cups and Saucers.
1 " "Soup and Flat Plates, 9 J "9" and 8,
1 " "
A lot of Champaign, Moselle, Hock, etc.
17 Cases Franz Joseph Mineral Water.
A lot of Celluloid beads.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indenter, Tyabally Alibhoy:
No. 1-6 Bales Cartridge paper,
No. 1-7 Bales Cartridge paper.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF very Valuable Immoveable Properties, Situate at Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar and at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by order of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent orders made in the above suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWSAJI and CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the days and at the time mentioned against each lot:

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of March 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the massage, tenement and dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 378 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property of Maneckchand Fasachund, on the South by Dawoodji's temple, belonging to Lalmanji Maharaj, on the East by Panchaiyet wadi and on the West by Cathedral Street, aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 917, Old Survey No. 95, New Survey No. 457, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 4457, Street No. 652, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Jamnadass Narondass, Bhawanidass Narondass and Mungaldas Nagindas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. II.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Property at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dewelliaghouse, stables and out-buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,259 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property described in Lot No. III, and partly by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Rupchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. IV, on the East side by the ridge Road, and on the West by the property belonging to Shah Lullobhai Nathoobhai Chaiwalla, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2701, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7143, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3190, Street No. 91 and now in the occupation of Mr. Devidass Harrivellabhdas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. III.

On the same day as above at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dewelliaghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 867 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property belonging to Motichand and Keshrichund Ropchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. II, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by the property belonging to the said Motichund and Keshrichund Ropchund, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 922, Old Survey No. 41183, New Survey No. 1795, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3191, Street No. 93, and now vacant.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. IV.

On the same day as above at 5 p. m. (S.T.),

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Corner of the Ridge and Doongersey Roads, Malabar Hill, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1684 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North side by the property described in Lot No. II., on the South by the Doongersey Road, on the East by the Ridge Road and on the West by the property of Abdoolla Lalji, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2702, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7244, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3166 and 3189, Street No. 32 and 33, Doongersey Road, and Nos. 88 and 92 Ridge Road, the said sheds being occupied by tenants of the Receiver and the remainder of land being vacant.

Particulars and conditions of Sale can be had at the Office of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 3RD MARCH, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5 Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, old Bhoothkhana Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, such as set of dining table, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped table and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, roll-toppad office tables, corner and side-cabinets, chiffoniers, fancy teapoys, single and double bedstead, single and double almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, mahogany cottage Piano, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, table ornaments, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, steam working model railway with engine, set of coaches, tunnels, station viaduct, large set of rails with double curves and switches, automatic signals and lamp, clockwork railway with engine, rails and coaches, bridge, tunnel, etc., switchback railway and car (child), 16 bore choke D. B. hammerless gun by W. W. Greener, in perfect condition, one 236-bore Lee Speed sporting rifles, in perfect condition, very powerful, cartridges, mahogany three-quarter side billiard table with balls, cues, etc., one elegant, rubber-tyred Carrick carriage by Simpson, of Madras, an elegant rubber-tyred Canadian dog-cart, a pair of showy, fast hardworking Mangolian ponies, going in harness, double Carricle harness, single harness, flower pots, etc., the property of J. Longmore, Esq., gone home, and others.

The property of other gentlemen: Handsome light rubber-tyred victoria, 1 Handsome young Arab horse, 1 Handsome grey Arab horse, 15 hands, going in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S.—The Canadian dog-cart, Carricle carriage, Mangolian ponies, etc., will be sold at 4 p.m.

SALE OF WINES, WHISKIES, GIN, ETC.

Under instruction from Bai Naadagauri Hiralal Narayn, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Patterson and Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ravelin Street, Fort, near Gaiety Theatre, on TUESDAY, the 9th March, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following all the wines, rums, spirits, whiskies, gin, etc.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khambata, the Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 5th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

On FRIDAY the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Upper Colaba, opposite the Afghan Church, and near the the soldiers' swimming bath, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almira, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington, Walker and Hall, etc., glass door show cases and book press, Singapore cane furniture, nearly new cottage piano, bead chicks made to order, Jost's Radio fan, Milner's safe, rich table ornaments, China matting, bicycle, pictures, Persian rugs, one 6 H. P. three-seated DeDion Motor-car with new tyres, hood, lamp, brass petrol tank, etc., with accessories in working order (good hill climber, and suitable for Doctors or Merchants) Ginrikshas, Chesfield sofa, 20 volumes Internation Library of Famous Literature with stand, etc., the property of H. A. Mooney, Esq., and others.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY next the 9th instant, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.), by order of the Agents of the Saraswati Mills Ltd., in the compound of the same mills at Sewree Baug Road, Parel, the under-noted, cotton wastes on account and at the risk of the following defaulting purchasers:—

Mr. Nagsi Damjee.

304 lbs. top roll, 1444 lbs. reeling hard waste No. 10s.
537 lbs. dirty fly of Cards.

Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons.

13575 lbs. oily cotton No 1.

Mr. Tulsidas Jetha.

7554 lbs. Reeling Sweeping Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Palanpore by private offer.

R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mahomedali Esaji, an Insolvent, will receive private offers at his office in High Court, Bombay, for the following upto 20th March, 1909, and after which if not sold, he will put up for sale by Public Auction, at his office in High Court.

Particulars of the property:—All the right, title and interest of the said Mahomedaly Esaji Palanpurwalla in a piece of land with a one storied house thereon situate on the corner of Nizampura Lane, Palanpore, next to the house of Bora Abdulali Ebrahimji.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.

1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case coloured Doria.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Gunny Hamid:—
5 cases undershirts.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Akber Hoosein Cumber Hoosein:—
2 cases net undershirts.
On account and at risk of Mr. Ramjee Canjee:—
H. T.B. C.—11 cases white shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 20-23, cass Nos. 341, Mohomedkhan Pakhady.
Building Street Nos. 10, 14, 41, 43, case Nos. 85, 90, 92, 93, Khatwadi 4th and 5th Lane.
Building Street Nos. 7, 795, case Nos. 33 A and 22 Mullackwadi and Girgaum Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD MARCH, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balances made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terraces and Messrs. DENISON & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of building plots, situate at Peddar Road and Cumbala Hill, advertised to take place on Monday, the 8th instant, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

As Saturday next, the 6th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS with out-houses at Matheran.

Suit No 577 of 1908.

Mahomed bin Shaikh Eesa bin Khaliffa

vs.

Ahmed bin Shaikh Eesa bin Khalifa and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, at 4-30 (S.T.) the following property:—

The bungalows known as the "Bee Hive" situated at Matheran in a very healthy and convenient locality near the Rugby Hotel consisting of one large and one small bungalow with extensive land admeasuring four acres in area and belonging to the estate of the late Shaik Eesa bin Khaliffa.

The bungalows are built of teak and corrugated iron roof and have a verandah all round. Private offers will be received by the Receiver at his offices in High Court, before the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Thakurdass and Co., solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD,

SUIT No. 769 of 1908.

Gangalas Motilal and others.....Plaintiffs,

vs.

Bai Devkorbai and others.....Defendants

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, at the instance of R.D. Sethna, Esqr, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,097 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Bombay under Ward No. 1864 and 1866, and Street Nos. 22 (a), 160 (a) and 160 (b), and bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 1576, Old Survey No. 219 and New Survey No. 136 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Cavel Street, on or towards the South by the property of Damoder Madhavji, on or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Manji Walji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys, for the said receiver at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers for the above property will be received by the Receiver, at his office, High Court.

By order of the Municipal

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bucantaur, 2,284 tons Captain H C Parkis arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Caboto 2,845 tons Captain G B Schifiano sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gloamin 2,248 tons Captain D Leamouth sailed yesterday for Portsaid with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gowanburn 2,722 tons Captain R Forbes sailed yesterday for Melbourn &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathairly 2,783 tons Captain R J MacMahon arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga 1,609 tons Captain H W Bamber arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and Miss Herman, Mr M J Christopher and 102 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Mozaffari 1,387 tons Captain T L Moloney F R G S arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 18 deck passengers.

THE steamer Griqua, 2,099 tons, Captain R. W. Crome, will sail to-day for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J. D' Andrews, will sail to-day for Shanghai &c. via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr. H. K. Johnson, Mrs. W. Heron, Misses M. and G. Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Leather, Mrs. A. L. Irwin, Mr. A. B. Napier, Japanese Nurse Ohsee, Mr. F. W. Woodman, Rev. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. G. E. Mackie, Mrs. Porteous, Mr. C. C. Barlaw, Mrs. Gutman, Dr. and Mrs. H. Bawa, Mr. E.S. Sanjana, Mr.L. Barlow, Mr. H.C. Stewart, Mr. W. Harper, and Mr. D. Johnston. For Melbourne.—Mrs. and Miss Watch, Mrs. Nares and Mr. R.W. Fraser. For Port Albert—Private J. Franklin. For Sydney.—Maj. Genl and Mr. F. W. P. Angey, Rev. and Mrs. C. O. Leban, Mr. G. Deja, P. Beresford, Captain A. Hartley, Mr. P. C. and Mrs. Farth, For Singapore.—Mr. McGowan. For Hongkong.—Mrs. H. J. and Miss Greig, Lt. Col and Mrs. Baddeley, Maj. J. B. Brewin, Mr. J. C. Allen, Mr. W. Lingman, Mr. P. De C. Morris. Dr. W. E. Musgrave, Dr. Nichols. For Yokohama.—Mr. W. T. Stratton, Maj and Mrs. H. L. Hale, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Graham. For Shanghai.—Mr. F. J. Narley.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
Plassy Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 2.

Annio.....2445Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Bucentaur .....2284 Parkis .....
Dwarka.....759Cole .....M M & Co
Derwenthall .....2514 Jonss .....T Morrison & Co
Delhi.....4874 Andrews Shanghai...3-3 P & O S N Co
Dvaraha.....4795 Hayward.....P & O Co
Grantley Hall.....2585 Wis .....P & O Co
Naseri 911 LeMierre .....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee...993 Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Hydra.....831 Siqueland .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341 Ross .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 3165 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M Mackenzie & Co
Nailung.....2362 Thomson .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu .....1912 Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379 Ward.....Bombay
Straghtarry ...2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shirley...2198 Parker .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Mackay .....W & A Graham
Satara.....3409 Hugill .....M M & Co
Strathclyde...2842 Crerar .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2373 MacMahon...W & A Graham & Co
Thorn beck ...2345 Sheltan .....S Wallace & Co
Umgeni.....1666 Rivers .....
Yiwawa .....2176 Emmett.....Stream 25-2...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Farquhar	3757	Wodge	Calicut	10-3	F M & Co
B	Waroonga	1609	Bamber	P Gulf	5-3	M Mackenzie & Co
C & B	Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Muir & Co
D & F	Warora	2565	Tipper			N F M M & Co
F	Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawake	Kobe	13-3	N Y Kaisha
G	India	1797	Bianchi	Trieste	4-3	A L & N Co
H	Seistad	617	Tasanger	Bangkok	3-3	F P C & Co
M	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3	P & O Co
O	Kurdistan	1741	Manning Ferrajo	5-3	E Latham & Co and Port Said	
P	Kaiser	1714	Roblizz	Zanzibar	8-3	A Strandes
Q	Rehmani	1872	Geddie	Jedah	5 3	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Belle of France	2469	Corgill	N F	K N & Co
3	Barbera	2791	Packham	Genoa	3-3 M M & Co
5	Shah Nasir	2555	Revill	Trieste	6-3 B & H S N Co
6	Sealda	3438	Brown	Rangoon	2-3 M M & Co
7	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	3-3 M M & Co
8	Itanra	3363	Tucker	Rangoon	4-3 M M & Co
9	Ehrenfels	2799	Akinkens	Karachi	15-3 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	City of London	5693	Whish	Karachi	5-3 K Nixon & Co
12	Himalaya	3700	Hickey	Calcutta	4-3 P & O Co
14	Damra	762	Moxon	Busreh	4-3 M M & Co
15	Kt of St George	2367	Stephens	Kobe	6-3 T M & Co
16	Griqua	2109	Cromie	Hull	3-3 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Saraswati...443 Cassam...Karachi... 2 3...Bo S N Co Ld

Offside Q

Mozaffari.....1387 Moloney...Aden..N-F..B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Busreh, Feb. 11
	Waroonga s	Bamber	Busreh, Feb. 18
	Strathairly s	MacMahon ...	Calcutta, Feb. 20
	Bucantaur s	Parkis	Durban, Feb. 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Gowanburn s	Forbes	Melbourne, &c
	Gloamin s	Leamouth ...	Portsaid
	Caboto s	Schifiano	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Delhi, Andraws, for Shanghai, &c.
,, Grequa, Crome, for Portsaid.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Mozaffari for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Waroonga for Persian Gulf, &c,
,, Kaiser for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino steamer Deo Baldaino from Genoa left Aden on the 1st instant for Bombay and expected to arrive on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 2.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—96 cases black tea. Bell and Russ and Co : 3,000 cwts jowari, 2,913 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 400 bales hemp, Hirji Govindjee.

FOR HULL.

Clan Urquhart s—100 bales hemp, 6,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co ; 12,000 cwts castorseed, 14,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Berbera s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 104 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 10 1-2 cwts bees wax, G Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 110 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 4,860 cwts castorseed, 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Clan Urquhart s—336 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 16 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co ; 175 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Liladhar and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 550 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 600 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 200 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Shah Nasir s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 550 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

India s—560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1 case horns, J Gobul.

FOR VENICE.

Shah Nasir s—300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

India s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

India s—355 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 900 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 150 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, 1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 3,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Wakamiya Maru s—600 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 900 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Kt of St George s—250 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 800 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakamiya Maru s—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamyia Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamyia Maru s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 600 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co ; 250 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Kt of St George s—200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Monday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	8	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion....	3	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	2	11
Total.....	35	22	111
This day last year.....	31	28	129

CHOLERA

5	3

MESSRS. Gibb Easton and Son, of Newport, Monmouthshire, have, says an Edinburgh telegram, secured the contract for the construction of docks and other works in connection with the new naval base at Rosyth, on the Firth of Forth. The scheme, it will be remembered, created almost world-wide interest because of its significance from a strategical point of view. It is now a long time since the Government acquired the necessary land from the late Marquess of Linlithgow. The site embraces 1,184 acres, 285 having a foreshore frontage to the Firth of Forth slightly over two miles in length.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

PANCHGANI.

MARRIAGE.

SHARP—CARR-LYLE.—On February 17, at St. Peter's Church, Panchgani, by the Reverend T. Rowan, SAMUEL HENRY SHARP (G. I. P. Railway), son of Samuel Sharp, of Lonavla, to BERYL MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late John Carr-Lyle, of Secunderabad (Deccan).

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GUESSING COMPETITION

AT

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 9 27m., 10-31a. Low water, 4-6m., 3-16a.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Races, Eleventh Extra Meeting.
Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two Elective Port Trustees 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Bombay Sanitary Association, annual general meeting, Municipal Hall, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "The past gives experience, the future holds out a goal before us, but past and future are useful only as a means to make us work better in the present."—BISHOP CREIGHTON.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 7th, Full Moon 8h 25-8m, a. m ; Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m. ; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Ma. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 4.—Prize distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-15 p. m. Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Opening Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p. m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-16m., 11-1a.; Low water, 4-40m., 4-0a.
Friday, March 5.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 19th February, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Meetings of the Empress S. and W. Co. and four other Mill Companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to. 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 10-53m., 11-28a., Low water, 5-6m., 4-38a.
Saturday, March 6.—Banks closed : Hindu "Holi" holiday. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Extra Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-30p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m High water, 11-26m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-36m., 5-13a.
Sunday, March 7.—Second Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-55m., Low water, 5-51m., 5-41a.

THE FATAL COLLISION.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, concluded the inquiry touching the death of Miss Manockbai Kavasji Godewalla (15), a Parsee girl, who was injured in a collision which occurred on the 22nd ultimo, when a tramcar collided with a motor trolly on the Girgaum Road, near the old Money School buildings. The jury by a majority recorded the verdict to the effect that the death was due to accident while the sixth juror was of opinion that the man in charge of the motor trolly was guilty of negligence.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.—Barly yesterday morning, Mrs. Annie Besant, the president of the Theosophical Society, arrived in Bombay by rail, and on alighting at the Victoria Terminus, was welcomed by a large number of Theosophists, who had assembled on the platform. Many floral presentations were made to the distinguished lady. She drove to the residence of Mr. Dharamsi Murarji Gokuldas, at China Baug, Girgaum. A joint address was presented to her there later by the members of the Blavatsky and Dharmalaya Lodges. It was encased in a silver casket. The reason for the address was, that this was her first visit to Bombay since her installation as President in the Adyar temple, at Madras. In acknowledging the presentation, Mrs. Besant gave a sketch of the present progress of theosophy throughout the world. In the afternoon she received visitors. After delivering her first lecture here she would visit Baroda, and on her return to Bombay, deliver her second lecture, and then proceed to Benares.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	Bavarda	H Storke
Overture.....	Le Reine dun Jour ...	Adam
Songs (Cornet solo)	Moha	E Adam
Grand Fantasia ...	Erin	Basquite
Valse	Roin Sagen.....	Gung'l
Selection.....	The Earl and the Girl..	Caryll
Highland Patrol ..	The Wee Macgreggor...	Amers

STRING BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of D. C. Menezes, commencing at 3 p.m. this evening :—

March	Berogler.....	Eilenberg
Overture	Poet and Peasant.....	Suppe
Cake Walk	Coon Town Chimes.....	Webster
Piccolo Solo	Palacca de Concert ...	Thiere
Valse	Gold und Silber	Lehar
Selection.....	Pick of the Basket	Williams
Valse	A Waltz Dream	Straus

BAND AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—The Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music commencing from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Victoria Cross ...	Horvig
Overture	Le Lac des Fees	Auber
Selection.....	The Dairy Maids	Reubens
Valse	Die Praterlebon.....	Translateur
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Song	The Last Good Bye.....	Maretti
Gavotte...	Les Clocks du Ss. Malo..	Rimmer

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 9-30 p.m. to-night :—

March	Pro Patria	W. Clark
Overture.....	Isabella	Suppe
Idyll	Hiawatha	A Moret
Reminiscences of Scotland.....		Godfrey
Valse	Avant Le Bal...	Coote
Selection	The Earl and the Girl..	Caryll
Two-Step	Anona	V Grey

To-morrow (Thursday) by kind permission, H. E. the Governor's band will play at the Medical Congress Exhibition Grounds.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY from 3 to 6 p.m. the Graduates of the Bombay University, of whom there are 110 on the register, exercised the privilege of electing two ordinary Fellows. The balloting was held in the University Hall, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Dr. T. B. Nariman, who were appointed for the purpose by the Syndicate, acted as scrutineers. There were four candidates for the two seats, namely, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Ardasir C. Turner, Mr. D. G. Padhye, and Mr. V. P. Vaidya. The result of the balloting, which was announced at 6 p.m., was that the Hon Mr. G. K. Parekh and Mr. D. G. Padhye, who obtained the highest numbers of votes, were declared duly elected ordinary Fellows.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd March.

574 E. E. COY. ALL NIGHT E. L. MANNING.

The E E Company will Parade at 6-30 p. m. on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for all night manning.

The Inspections of the G O C and Inspector Submarine Defences in India will take place during this time and every Member must attend.

575 DRILLS.

No. 1 Company.
Squad Drill with Rifle in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday the 3rd instant, at 9 p.m.
Dress.—Plain clothes.

576 DRILLS.

No. 2 Company.
Company Drill with Rifles, in the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday the 4th instant at 9 p.m.
Dress.—Plain clothes.

COMPETITIONS.

The D. R. F. Competition and Wheal Cup Competition will take place on Sunday the 7th instant after practice.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd March.

763. Detail for the week ending 6th instant :—

To-day, Wednesday, the 3rd instant.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

II. "H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday the 4th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday the 5th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

764. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval.

765. Rifle Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Colaba :—

Matches 1 and 8 distance 200 Yds. on 3rd March.
Match 15 distance 300 Yds. Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup on 4th March.

Match 2 300 Yds. on 5th March.
,, 3 500 ,, ,, 6th ,,

Firing to commence daily at 7 a.m.
The following Cadet Matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar.
Matches 9 & 10 200 Yds. on 8th March.
,, 16 Blaney Challenge Cup on 9th March.
Firing to commence at 3 p. m.
Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.
Post Entries will be allowed owing to the notice given being so short.
Matches 4 and 7 will be fired at Ghat Kopar (and not at Colaba as previously notified) on Sunday the 7th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.
Matches 5 and 6 to be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 10th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Cadets Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Match No. 13. Marching Competition for Adults will probably be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.
Matches 14 and 17. Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd March.

I. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz this afternoon, and closes with the General Officer Commanding inspection, on the morning of Saturday the 20th March.

II. Church Parade will be held in Camp on Sunday morning next, the 7th instant.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

ABKARI IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Collector of the Surat District deserves the thanks of the public for having given the licenses for the retail sale of country liquor to the old license-holders this year, without creating any open competition. Can I crave the same indulgence from him in regard to the poor license-holders of Toddy shops in the Surat District? Toddy is a nourishing beverage and it is just the poor man's drink, such as Ale or Beer is in European countries. At the auction of Toddy shops anybody is allowed to bid, and the highest bidder gets the shop in open competition. There are many license-holders of Toddy shops who have their own trees, and who could ill-afford to lose their licenses; while there are other shop-keepers who year by year advance monies to date-tree owners in the hopes of securing the licenses. To such bidders the loss of their shops mean ruin and serious loss. Anybody who can produce a certificate saying that he has sufficient property or money to pay to Government as a licensee can bid for any or every Toddy shop to which he may be drawn. Such bidders enhance the license fee, and the old license-holder has no alternative but to bid a higher sum rather than lose his old job. In some cases—and they are not few—this open competition results in corruption and bribery, the poor license-holder giving a sum as a bribe to his opponent rather than pay enhanced license fee to Government. Is it not, sir, unjust to allow everybody who has money with him to bid for Toddy shops, who has no previous experience of the business?

The remedy is plain and simple if the authorities concerned will give it their attention. The past holders of Toddy shops in the Surat District, whose names will be readily made out from the Government registers, should be given the option of securing their old shops at the average price of the last five years. The liquor-shopkeepers have been given this concession, and there is no reason why the same should be withheld from Toddy shop-keepers. The license holder who has held his Toddy shop for years together should be naturally given preferance over others, and if he is prepared to accept his shop at a reasonable sum, he should be given it without creating any competition. The tenure should be for one or three years as Government is inclined.

I hope these lines will receive due atttention from the authorities concerned, and this poor class of traders will receive the same attention as the liquor shop-keepers have received this season.—Yours, etc.,

MEGUSI.

A TELEGRAPHIST'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I sketch my complaint from the beginning and shew how it grew steadily and developed into "Neurasthenia." It was on the 9th of April last and at 3-30 p.m. when I first had grave apprehensions of a departmental collapse. The word went forth through the length and breadth of the electric world to Strike!!

I was supervising the "C" section in the signal office and instead of being allowed to do so undisturbed, I found myself suddenly called upon to perform the too onerous duties of manipulator at an exceptionally heavy and fast working line. This to me was a patent physical impossibility, a fact which the Telegraph Master of the Cowper batch was fully cognizant of. He persisted and I respectfully protested my inability to work at that special instrument but offered my assistance at any other, or requested to remain in charge of the section still. One would naturally have expected consideration, if not sympathy, but instead of either the official referred to essayed to report me for incompetency to the higher authorities. What with the decimation bomb fired a day previous and everyone in jeopardy as to who would be the next was this the time to search for axes and blocks? Failing to obtain the desired object, a Cowper returned and intimated that I was to go "sick," which I solemnly avowed I could not do as I in particular was warned that very morning by the S. A. S., that I would be suspended on the next occasion I went sick. This advice I felt obliged to follow, but I urged that I might be permitted to leave the signal office since there remained only forty minutes for the expiry of my term of duty. This the would-be executioner readily acquiesced in and I went home in an indescribable state of mental and physical agitation.

I was ill, really made ill by the treatment I had received for obeying the dictates of conscience, demanding duty to God and to my legitimate superiors. On the 10th morning I was confined to bed and through a friend obtained a letter to the Second Presidency Surgeon, then Major Jas. A. McDonald, I.M.S., and he placed me under observation for four days. On reaching my room I discovered a notification: "You are suspended for refusal to come on duty from 7 to 15 hours to-day." I was shockedy, staggered and—well, the rest I leave unsaid. This was a second instalment of atrocious and indiscriminate dealing, for in truth there was no attempt at refusal and my duty proper was from 9 to 17 hours. Your readers and all interested and concerned will now see how I have been rushed into the first stage of

NEURASTHENIA.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presided at a meeting of the City Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon. The Board considered a Government Resolution assigning a piece of land on the Kennedy Sea Farce to the Wilson College for play ground.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla said that this proposal was contrary to the previous resolution of the Board and he questioned the legality of the course adopted. He protested against the land being given for the purpose mentioned in the Government Resolution without the previous consent of the Board.

Mr. Cuffe wanted to know whether the arrangement was temporary and the Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said that if the Board had no powar to give the land, they should not give it even temporarily.

Mr. Ebrahim moved that the legal opinion as to powers of the Trust to part with the land be taken. The proposition was agreed to.

MISS MARION GILCHRIST, of 15, Queen's Terrace, Glasgow, who died under tragic circumstances on December 21 last, aged eighty, left personal estate valued at £12,259 gross, and probate of her Will has been granted.

MAJOR A. V. BRISCOE, Governor of Exeter Prison, has been appointed Governor of Stafford Prison, in succession to Mr. A. G. Western, who recently retired from the service. Major Briscoe was formerly Deputy-Governor at Wakefield and Dartmoor, and was made Governor of Leicester Gaol before being appointed to the charge of Exeter Prison.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th February, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in 21 districts but except in Jhansi the falls have been slight or insignificant. More rain is required urgently in Moradabad, Bulandshahr and Hardoi. Prospects of spring crops are bad in Kheri and poor in parts of Etah and Cawnpore. Three test-works are open in Bahraich and in Basti where such works are also in progress. The numbers relieved are reported to be 2,940. The arhar crop has suffered severely in the north of Gonda from frost and slightly from the same cause in three other districts. Some damage from hail is reported from Hamirpur. Otherwise standing crops are in fair to good condition. Cattle disease is reported from 12 districts. Fodder continues deficient in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district and in a part of Fyzabad. The supply of water is inadequate. Prices have risen in 3 districts ; have fallen in 14 ; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The condition of workers and inmates of the poor-house continue fair to good. Crime is normal. One civil work and five aided works are in progress and one poor-house is open in Bijaigarh. The numbers on works have increased in Bijaigarh and are practically stationary in Kera Mangraur. The numbers on relief are :—on civil and aided works 13,550; on gratuitous relief 2,325; in poor-houses 132 ; dependants of workers 1,127; total 17,134. Prices:—Bijaigarh 10 1-2 and Kera Mangraur 15 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Fair to light rain has fallen in Amritsar, in parts of Ferozpore, Sialkot Gujranwala, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. Sugarcane is still being pressed in some districts and the outturn is good. Spring crops on irrigated areas are generally goed while those on unirrigated areas are fair except in Rohtak, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali and parts of Shahpur, where they are below the average. The rain reported in the district telegrams has improved matters greatly in certain districts ; but rain is still needed in the South-east, the Salt Range and in several other districts. Good showers received after the despatch of the weekly telegrams appear to have been fairly general. Sowings of extra springs crops continue in several districts. Gram blossoms have been destroyed by westerly winds and frost in Rohtak and the crops have also been slightly damaged by frost in parts of Ferozepore. Sowings of cotton have commenced in Gurgaon and of sugarcane in Gujranwala. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon and Shahpur.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain fell during the week throughout the province. It was beneficial to standing crops. More rain is wanted in the Bannu district. Standing crops are generally in good condition on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Sugarcane pressing still continues in the Peshawar and Bannu Districts. The outturn is reported to be average. Sugarcane planting is in progress in Bannu. Lands are being prepared for extra spring sowings in the Bannu tahsil. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Fodder is scarce in the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is generally good throughout the province. The public health is generally good. Prices show a slight upward tendency. Prices:—wheat 8 to 9 3-4 ; gram 8 7-8 to 10 1-2 ; maize 12 to 16 ½ and bajra 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

There has been heavy rain with hailstorms. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fooder is sufficient.

KASHMIR

The weather is snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. There is no disease. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

There was slight rain in parts of Alwar and Bharatpur. Spring crops are thriving but have been damaged to some extent by frost in Partabgarh and by insects and rats in Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Prices have risen in Marwar, Tonk and Kishangarh, and have fallen in Sirohi, and Karauli. Slight fluctuations are also noticeable in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Mewar and Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall was partial in Baghelkhand and nil elsewhere. The spring crop is doing well except for slight damage by frost and insects. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are high but stationery. Extraction of opium has commeneed in Bhopal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been cool and cloudy. Light to

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE UNDERSIDE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" :—It is not so many months since more than one European-owned, or conducted, contemporary referred to the "Englishman" as the Cassandra of Indian politics. At that time the public was sedulously informed that the "Englishman" took quite a wrong and unduly jaundiced, view of current events and of the sentiments expressed, or half expressed, amongst wide sections of the Indian communities in Bengal and elsewhere. Every other daily or weekly paper in Calcutta, the "anti-dissent" English prints, as well as the organs of advanced Bengali opinion, joined in denouncing what it was for a short time the fashion to call the "Englishman's" prejudices and nervousness. In common with certain honourable Members of Parliament, European journalists in Calcutta found much to admire and nothing to reprobate, in the Samitis, and other similar social, religious and political organisations which sprang up all over both Bengals. This was especially the case with those journalists who, though they had been in the country for various lengths of time, were beyond the average ignorant of the vernaculars. They declared with emphasis and frequent literation, that there was no underground plot against the British Government, no fomentation of unrest, no religious and social tyranny in the interests of boycott and revolution, no poisoning of the minds of children in schools, and that the troubles in Bengal were due, in some mysterious fashion to the acts and omissions of the district officials, and of Lord Curzon and Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

The "Englishman," as the result of special information and close and anxious investigation, pointed out that the peace of the Empire and the prosperity of the King's liegee were gravely menaced by widespread political plots; that the most abominable tyranny and outrage was perpetrated under the guise of "swadeshi" and boycott, sedulously and publicly preached in Calcutta and other great towns by well-known men; that the younger generations were being deliberately corrupted, and betrayed into dishonest and dangerous political intrigue and treason by among others, the men to whom their education had been entrusted. This our contemporaries pooh-poohed indignantly. The attempt made by seven of the journalists of this town to prejudice British opinion against the news sent Home by Reuter's Agency will still be remembered, nor will it be soon forgotten how indiscreetly this attempt fizzled out. Since those days many things have happened though even now we are only between the jambs of the newly-opened doors. The existence of widespread and grave treason has, unhappily been only too well proven; the truth has come out though yet only partially, concerning the seditious acts of many public men, the mis-direction of youth, the black tyranny and stupidity of the boycott. The "Englishman" has been amply vindicated. In this is does not rejoice, except in so far as that to-day one of the most bitter of its critics of two years ago has come to see some of the main facts of Indian life and politic in true perspective has in fact, become more English than the "Englishman" itself.

Sir Lancelot Hare, speaking at Dacca, has exposed alike the fundamental fallacies and the brutal and cowardly tyranny of the boycott, as expended by the most noted Indian political demagogues. He has shown, too, that the preacher of boycott is generally as mean and hypocritical, as he is short-sighted, intolerant and reckless. It is not the fervid and superior preachers of boycott who provide the money levied, directly and indirectly by force, or by persuasion, for carrying on the boycott campaign. It is drawn from the slender purses of smaller and more ignorant folk. These, if they do not purchase inferior "bideshi" goods at fancy prices, and please in every way the apostles of the new politics, are harried in a worse fashion than their forefathers were by the Mahrathas before the British law was laid upon the land. Their houses are fired; their goods are destroyed; their lives are threatened; they are outcasted. The much-decried "tyranny of the British" is a very small thing compared to this lawless law. In the United Provinces Sir J. Hewett has spoken with equal plainness concerning the scandalous laches of schoolmasters. He has given concrete instances, and his remarks ought to open the eyes of many folk in India and England. He confines his remarks to District Board schools in the north. They apply with equal force, however, to other and more ambitious establishments in other provinces. Nor unfortunately, are laches of the sort His Honor reprobates confined to addle-pated and hysterical Indian graduate schoolmasters. There are other principals of Indian scholastic establishments whose words have proved then to be as irresponsible and unworthy as any of Sir J. Hewett's hedge schoolmaster.

SINCE LORD KITCHENER CAME.

"THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In a former article we dwelted on the inevitableness of recent military reorganisation in India, as opposed to the idea that one man with one hobby has been turned loose in Simla. We undertook to show, not in wearisome detail but in broad outline, exactly what the changes are which the "Times" Military correspondent applauds and Sir Edwin Collen condemns and what their strategical value amounts to. Sir Edwin Collen scoffs at the phrase of the "divisions echeloned back" from the frontier. This is however but a picturesque way of describing an accomplished fact which the mere geography of India brought about. He speaks of the abandonment of the first schemes for massing troops on the frontier and says that it is not generally known that Lord Kitchener's first conceptions were impossible and had to be largely modified. Assuming that this is so, which is by no means to be accepted, it only goes to show the practical developing of a theoretical scheme as it was brought to the touchstone of fact. All good schemes must first be drawn up on paper on definite principles. The next step is to fit these to the actual situation modifying the non-essentials to take the moulds that are waiting to be filled. Now and again there have no doubt been differences of opinion among those qualified to judge as to best way of fitting the principle on to the situation. That is a reasonable thing to happen. Those who say however that the principle is wrong neither know what war and armies mean nor how armies can be organised with efficiency and economy. They merely urge in effect that Indian soldiering before Lord Kitchener's time was a nice way to spend a life, and now it is too serious and exacting a profession.

The redistribution has congested a few of the larger stations, not many for the redistribution as a matter of fact was one of the lesser items in the great reforms that have been in progress. It may also be added that it is just possible that the new organisation has to some extent reduced the peculiar efficiency of some of the frontier regiments for their specialized form of warfare. It has made up for this by immensely improving the general level of efficiency of the army as a whole and especially the arrangements for mobilising it. Frontier wars are not vital, and any lessening of efficiency in that [illegible] is compensated by the efficiency for the [illegible] of the Empire. It is however entirely a [illegible]oint that there has been any real loss of mobility on the frontier even. The final punitive force is certainly much easier to concentrate. No soldier coming to office now in India who has been trained to think of an army as a co-ordinate organisation can wish to change anything that he here finds organised. The centralisation of which Sir Edwin Collen speaks exists but in his imagination. Army headquarters keeps in its hands those matters in which under the old system of three armies delay and unnecessary work were caused by decentralisation, but the mass of everyday work is highly decentralised by the yearly increasing power and responsibility that is being given to divisional commanders.

There are many minor points of policy with which competent authorities differ from the present "regime." There are many sides to many of the question that have lately been dealt with. But that does not affect the main question that every soldier in India has now his alloted place. He is available for the field army in a definite organisation, or he has a place in the force that is available to assist in the maintenance of good order. There is no redundancy in the latter category though the whole field army is also available for this purpose if need be. Those that are not necessary for either purpose have been abolished. The principles laid down for the reorganisation of the army in India are a goal that has to be worked up to consistently. Those steps that were vital to the principle adopted have been taken. Those that are but the completion in detail as apart from the principle have been or are being completed more leisurely as money and opportunity are existent. With that part of Sir Edwin Collen's annoyance that is due to the unwarrantable assumption that nothing was done before the present era we may all sympathise. It is the fault of the public and those who write for them to make such mistakes. We know that the transport organisation had its foundations laid in the scheme that dates from the transport failure of '97. The difficulties of that year in ambulance organisation produced the Army Bearer Corps in the wise pursuit of the principle that nothing gives the civilized soldier so much confidence as the knowledge that those who fall by the wayside will be cared for. The army in India in its ignorance scoffed at the corps when it was formed. In the crowd of more important matters that demanded instant action it was necessary to save money by largely reducing the corps thus formed. That is a matter of much moment in Sir Edwin Collen's complaints. Many besides himself think so also, but guns and ammunition come before the healing art, and the stress of finance caused the reduction of one of the best organizations of the earlier era. These however are the side issues. Sir Edwin Collen's argument is that what was not done before Lord Kitchener arrived what was not worth doing. There are no soldiers trained in the modern British school of war who will agree with him.

THE SEVA-SADAN, BOMBAY.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Report of the Seva-Sadan, or "Sisters of India Society," forthe half-year ending the 31st December, states that the Society owes its existence to the organising genius of that public-spirited philanthropist and publicist, Mr. B. M. Malabari. It has been established to found and maintain a Home for "Our Sisters," with a school-house, library, workrooms for practice in arts and handicrafts, a rest-house for the destitute and for guests an infirmary, a garden, etc. The Society has another important object in view, namely, to train Indian women to be "Sisters Ministrant," to find work for them and to help them in every possible way. These objects are sought to be achieved mainly through educational work, for the promotion of which Mr. Malabari has succeeded in enlisting the active sympathy and earnest co-operation of many prominent members of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi communities of Bombay whose names are a guarantee for the success of any movement with which they are identified. The Society has already established a Training Institute, which commenced work in November last. Many ladies in Bombay have thrown themselves heart and soul into the movement and have organised weekly courses of lectures on Pharmacy, Physiology and Hygience, First Aid and Nursing. The lectures are illustrated by means of anatomical models and specimens supplemented by practical demonstrations and experiments from time to time, and the classes are reported to be growing in popularity among the students. Provision has also been made for the delivery of lectures on general subjects, and for this nearly sixty Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi ladies have offered their services, ladies of the social standing and cultured enlightenment of Mrs. Ramabhai Ranade, widow of the late Mr, Justice Ramade and President of the Seva-Sadan, Mrs. Kashigauri Gajjar, wife of Professor Gajjar, Mrs. Fatehali Sheik Ahmed, President of the Mahomedan section of the Society, and Mrs. Badruddin Lukmani, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji. Many of the ladies have high University degrees, and are, reported to be able, eloquent and impresive lecturers. Besides special and general lectures and the general work classes, the Training Committee has arranged for short practical courses for the teaching of languages to enable some of the lay-sisters to do educational work within the Sadan, The Report gives a full account of the excellent work done by many members of the Society in tending the sick and carrying comfort and consolation to those in distress, and reveals what a wide field there is for self-sacrificing and devoted work in this direction. The Seva-Sadan provides exceptional facilities for members qualifying as lady missioners for educational, medical and other good work on unsectarian lines, and we can conceive of no better institution than the Sadan where Hindu widows can find useful employment.

The promoters of the movement are anxious to found and maintain branch Societies at other principal centres, in order to increase its usefulness, or affiliate similar Societies wherever they may exist. There are branches now in Ahmedabad and Surat, and one is soon to be started at Poona. The Seva-Sadan has in lieu the publication of such books magazines and papers, etc., as may promote its laudable objects, and has already issued several tracts and pamphlets relating to its works. Donations to the extent of about Rs. 57,000 have been given by Indian Princes and philanthropists, the Maharajah Scindia contributing Rs. 25,000 the Maharajah of Jaipur Rs. 10,000, the Gaekwar of Baroda Rs. 5,000, Maharajahs of Jhind and Bhavanagar Rs. 2,000 each, all first instalments and the Maharajahs of Mysore and Jodhpur each Rs. 1,000. The movement has also secured the support and sympathy of the Viceroy and Lady Minto and of the Governor of Bombay. The funds have all been invested, the current monthly expenditure of Rs. 2,000 being borne by the two founders. Influential deputations are about to start touring for the purpose of establishing branches all over India and to collect funds. With increasing appreciation it is hoped to bring the institution up to the status of something like a Women's University. The Society is established on a cosmopolitan basis and has a strong claim for support at the hands of all sections of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee communities.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CORPORATION AND THE MALARIA COMMITTEE.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Corporation considered last week, Government's invitation for the selection of a representative on the Committee lately appointed to investigate questions relative to malaria epidemic in Bombay. It took the Corporation the debate of two consecutive evenings to select its man after a long and wordy warfare. It was one of those simple questions which reduces that body to a quandary to the amazement of outsiders who wonder it should flounder so when they can just be solved without much acerbity and copious waste of breath. Government did not want the co-operation of the Commissioner as a record-keeper that he may set his hand on the right papers and reports at the bidding of the President for the collection of necessary materiels. To say this, and further to assert that Government having already appointed an expert on the Committee in its president, did not look for the co-operation of another expert, is an insult both to the Commissioner, as well as to the Corporation and the Government. The Commissioner is an over-worked official, he has his hands full with administrative duties, and by appointing him on the Committee, the Corporation has imposed an additional burden which cannot but distract him from an efficient discharge of the important work of his office. The Committee is charged with a responsible work which needs the help of as many experts as we can give it. For the simple reason that in Captain Liston the Corporation owns such an expert, and for reasons above stated, we should have liked to see him selected in the place of the Commissioner and even Dr. Dadachanji.

LORD MORLEY'S BILL.

The "Gujarati":—Lord Morley, in moving the second reading of the India Councils Bill in the House of Lords, showed once more that he was really a true and great statesman. On questions of fact he has been found to go wrong on certain occasions. But on matters involving the application of large principles he stands head and shoulders above many of his colleagues in the House of Lords or Commons. He correctly observed that neither repression nor reform could possibly out the roots of anarchism in the course of a few weeks. But there were good grounds to believe that the policy of vigorously repressing crime on the one hand and of observing good faith on the other would rehabilitate that confidence in the sense of British justice which many an unfortunate event have combined to weaken. Lord Morley's division of Indians into three classes was, we must say, not quite correct. Those, who are looking for self-government, rightly for wrongly, on the colonial pattern, were also asking for full opportunities for heartily co-operation in administration and an effective voice in expressing their needs and interests. That meant an enormously lengthy and arduous journey to the colonial goal and a very prolonged period of political training. Whether the goal of colonial self-government was attainable or not, the second and the third class were at one with one another in their methods and principles. Lord Morley was right in his forecast that the Indian situation to-day was more hopeful and we feel more than satisfied that loyal adherence to the principle of "good faith and vigour" will go far towards a permanent improvement of the state of affairs than insistent demand for repression and blind adherence to the old methods of autocracy. When Lord Morley's reforms were announced we expressed a hope that they would be carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived. Lord Morley too has given expression to his hope this week that nothing would be done at Westminster to cloud the hopeful sky and to his opinion that a breach in the substantial unity of Parliamentary opinion would be disastrous in its moral effect in India. We think Lord Morley has herein shown a better grasp of the Indian situation than most of the speakers who followed him.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—The Bill introduced by Lord Morley in the Upper House, for "the better Government of India," has passed the second reading without a division, but after an animated discussion by certain eminent "authorities" on India. Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Middleton, Lord Ampthill, Lord Macdonell, Lord Reay and Lord Cromer, all took part in the debate and spoke their minds fully and freely. The only two speakers from the Conservative Benches who rose superior to Party traditions and took a really broad and statesmanlike view of Lord Morley's proposals were Lord Cromer and Lord Ampthill. They would not stoop to pick holes in the scheme in the carping spirit manifested by Lords Curzon, Lansdowne, Middleton and Macdonnell. They would not descend from the high level of Imperial statesmanship, and impede the grant of a boon whose value would depend as much upon the spirit in which it is given as upon the tangible benefits it promises to confer on the receiver. The others seemed to feel more for England and the Englishmen who come to rule, than for India and the Indians whose interest are left by an inscrutable providence in the keeping of England as a sacred trust. The Trustees, no doubt, were anxious to show that they were mindful of their duty towards their charge; but they could not ignore self-interest which they appeared convinced was a greater duty. That the fears conjured up by these eminent men were more or less groundless must have been apparent to most of the listeners, if not to the speakers themselves and the only result of the debate as far as could be seen, is that it has shown India how show and loth Englishmen, as a class, are to recognize her just rights.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Bombay Medical Congress will be productive of incalculable benefit if the concourse of experts and scientists whom it has impounded within the City should fulfill the aim which H. E. the Governor claimed for it: the inspiration of high ideals and stimulation to useful research work in Indian students. The mass of papers read at the Congress opens a world of information to the laymen who have watched its progress with the avidity of the uninitiated, standing aghast at the strides which the art of Æsculapius has made within recent years. Though medical men may not regard the work of the Congress with identical sentiments, there is an interest for them deeper and more absorbing which only intelligent comprehension and a knowledge of the profession induce. The Congress has brought medical men in India face to face with scientists of world-wide reputation and eminence: some of them carry the palm as great discoverers, some have acquired proficiency as organizers of large sanitary departments, some have devoted the work of a life-time as specialists to the study of particular branches of the profession. But one thing they have in common,—the keen ardour which characterizes their hunger for search after knowledge and information which in itself is a study for those who would care to benefit from this aspect of their life. At great personal sacrifice, with a load of engagements and numerous calls on their time, these disciples of learning have travelled from far and abroad to learn and teach. The topics which they are called upon to handle are mostly such ailments as are peculiar and indigenous to tropical climates. With the facility for study and research which these diseases offer in India, we might reasonably look forward to something more substantial in the way of discovery from the medical profession of this country than what they have shewn hitherto, on the credit side of their account. Many years may elapse before our medical men have so advanced that India may send its sons to contribute to the sum total of medical knowledge of countries, where natural environments and social indiosyncracies have induced specific diseases foreign to tropical climates. However, we may at least hope that this Congress by imparting stimulus to research work would lead to medical discoveries, which might be useful to combat diseases which are peculiar to India and other tropical countries, and which, as residents of those regions, they have a better scope and opportunity to study and investigate.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The Medical Congress held in the City last week was the second of its kind in the country, albeit of a more cosmopolitan character than the first which it had it sittings in Calcutta some fifteen years ago. We owe it no doubt to the initiation of Sir George Clarke. The Congress was well organised. The men of medical science from all parts of India were invited to take part in it. There were also representatives of the medical profession from abroad, aye from the far West as well as from the farthest East. The Session was no doubt a complete success, while the large number of papers read on a variety of subjects, more or less touching on tropical disease were of interest, apart from their technical value which, of course, medical experts will greatly appreciate. It must be a source of gratification to Sir George Clarke that at any rate his latest "idea" has been completely realised. Two questions have to be asked Will the Congress leave any "permanent" elements of sanitary utility behind it? Sanitary utility means in the end a colossal expenditure. Whence that expenditure is to be tapped? Will the Government be prepared to curtail its military expenditure and its wasteful expenditure on railways not wanted? Will it save even one-fourth of both kinds of expenditure which now amount in the aggregate to fifty crores per annum? Will the Government be prepared to spend ten crores on Education and two crores or three on sanitation for all India? If not, they had better not talk tall about sanitary improvements, education, and reduction of the appalling mortality of 34 per mile on an average. Sir George is a great idealist; but we are sure he will learn the fact before laying down his high office that in India to propose the right thing is very easy, but it is the most difficult thing to carry it out. To do so is to educate the Government as to its first responsibilities towards the people. The army is not everything. Neither for that matter the railway. Each has its utilities to acertain limited extent. But these never can contribute an atom towards the regeneration of a great people, let alone their comparative prosperity.

The "Gujarati":—But it must be admitted that but for the active association of His Excellency the Governor with the movement from its very inception it would not have assumed the character and proportions it did, and the hearty thanks of the whole Presidency are due to him and the various workers who have laboured day and night for the success of the Congress and the Exhibition. His Excellency was right when he observed that the results of such movements can never be brought to the test of the accountant but that their influence, though gradual and silent in its operation, was not the less potent in the long run. If the last week was full of educational topics and expositions of academic questions this week the public has had a regular feast of medical subjects and papers on a variety of tropical diseases by many specialists. Some of them at least will be found to be of more than temporary interest. It is not easy for the laity to follow scientific disquisitions on diseases in the tropics and the jaw-breaking terminology used in medical discussions. But some of the papers were written in such simple and lucid style and were so very instructive that they could be easily understood by intelligent laymen. His Excellency's review of the history and progress of bacteriological investigations and the remarkable discoveries they have led to was, indeed very instructive, as Sir George Clarke's utterances generally are, and quite worthy of the learning and scientific attainments of the Chancellor of the Bombay University.

The "Indu Prakash":—Many and valuable were the papers read and the discussions, somewhat meagre though they were, were also full of interest. Though as laymen we cannot pronounce our opinion on the merits of the various papers, we are confident that the interchange of views between men who have made a life-study of their favourite subjects and who were thus fully qualified to speak on them, is bound to be fruitful for the cause of medical science. We hope and we believe like His Excellency the Governor that from the valuable papers which have been read at this Congress, and from the useful discussions which have followed good will ultimately accrue to the masses of India who suffer far too much from preventible evils. The Congress will not only stimulate the progress of medical science and especially the study of tropical medicine, among the medical men of the world, but seems destined to become a landmark in the progress of that science in this country.

The "Parsi":—The assortment of papers read before the Medical Congress covers nearly all the most vital points of interest to dwellers in India and simply reading the list of the different sections impresses one strongly with the complete change that has come over medical science during the past twenty years. Practically all the sections but the one assigned to Ophthalmics were devoted to the study of the micro-organisms of the various diseases dealt with: from a condition less scientific than domestic cookery, medicine has taken a long step towards becoming an exact science, and throughout the whole list there is hardly one of the subjects before the Congress dealing merely with dosage on the old-fashioned lines. Even with so sudden an an onslaught as cholera, Khan Bahadur Choksey explains the curative virtues of salol purely from its germicidal action, and so it is all through. The Ophthalmic section is less concerned with germs only because it is nearer the domain of pure surgery and the section was appropriately housed in the University Hall—an institution devoted to the destruction of the eye-sight of the rising generation.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

AGONISING BLADDER DISORDERS.

Mr. James Moss resides at 65, Brace Street Walsall, England, and is highly respected. Speaking of his terrible suffering from stone in the kidney—one of the most agonising of all diseases—he says:—"I have passed three stones as large as a good sized pea, and I have often gone over a day without passing kidney secretions.

"I suffered over a year, and have had to keep to my bed a fortnight at time.

"There were cruel pains in my back and loins, and the secretions were thick and not clear. The agony I suffered when passing the kidney stones is beyond description; it utterly exhausted me and left me unfit for any thing.

"I have kept quite clear of kidney complaint ever since my cure by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, about which I first told you 3 years ago. I am able to keep to my work regularly—I never lose a minute, and what is more, my work does not wear me out like it used to. There is no urinary trouble at all, and my back is so strong that I am able to enjoy a 20 mile walk.

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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicine P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

The depression in Persia has again given rain in Ispahan and skies have become completely overcast in Baluchistan. It is giving very strong winds and high seas at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Clouds are still heavy in the extreme North of India, but over the rest of the country skies are generally clear. Humidity has not changed appreciably, and in the United Provinces and Northeast India is in very large defect. Temperature is now nearly normal over the whole country.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the south-west but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is normal over nearly the whole area but the minimum is lower than usual in the eastern and southern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is lower than usual at Agra but normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Upper Sind but skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is normal in Rajputana but has risen and is in slight excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture in Cutch but is generally drier then usual elsewhere. Temperature is normal except at Veraval and round the Gulf of Cambay where it is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western districts but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north-east but normal over the rest of the division; the minimum is high in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies continue moderately clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan, particularly in the northern half.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen in northern India, the fall being brisk in the south-west and north Punjab. Pressure, however, continues high. But light cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab, due probably to the advance of the disturbance from Persia.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask (1st)	77·8	70·3	0·01	1·84
Muskat (1st)	79·3	73·1	...	4·70
Multan	77·3	54·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	67·4	45·4	...	5·03
Lahore	76·4	47·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	78·3	45·6	...	0·57
Ambala	78·0	49·5	...	1·37
Delhi	78·7	51·7	...	1·17
Agra	80·0	52·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	83·3	50·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	85·9	54·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	87·6	56·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	84·1	58·3	...	0·44
Karachi	86·0	65·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	79·9	57·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	83·2	56·6	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	87·6	61·5	...	0·31
Dwarka	88·8	65·7	...	0·12
Veraval	92·2	68·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	92·9	65·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	93·6	66·0	...	0·65
Surat	99·1	67·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	95·1	67·7	...	0·07
Deesa	93·3	59·4	...	0·00
Nowmuch	84·0	52·8	...	0·00
Indore	89·6	57·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	84·0	52·8	...	1·94
Sangor	82·6	60·0	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	90·6	59·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	93·2	66·1	...	0·07
Akola	97·2	66·6	...	1·22
Amraoti	95·8	70·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	92·6	66 6	...	0·27
Chanda	97·0	67·6	...	0·23
Raipur	94·7	64·8	0·03	0·08
Bombay	87·4	71·8	...	...
Ratnagiri	92·3	67·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	87·5	72·3	...	...
Karwar	87·3	68·5	...	...
Malegaon	96·4	65 6	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	95·4	69·0	...	...
Poona	96·5	64·5	...	0·37
Sholapur	96·3	69·4	...	0·02
Bijapur	96·7	71·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	93·3	65·6	...	0·31
Aurangabad	95·2	63·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	96·9	61·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	94·8	66 2	...	0·05
Mangalore	87·7	73·9	...	0·24
Calicut	88·8	76·1	...	5·36
Cochin	91·7	78·3	...	1·21
Colombo	90·0	73·0	0·50	7·72
Masulipatam	92·2	68·1	...	0·28
Bellary	98·9	69·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	95·7	66·1	...	4·65
Madras	91 0	69·5	...	18·89
Bangalore	89·3	62·8	...	0·97
Coimbatore	94·4	70·3	...	3 25
Trichinopoly	92·6	68 3	...	7·44
Negapatam	85·9	78·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A SPECIAL cable to the "Times of Ceylon," dated London, the 23rd ultimo, states that Mr. Staines Manders proposes that the next World's Rubber Exhibiton should be in 1911, instead of 1910. Commenting on this, that journal says:—"Objected to by those in London directly concerned with the cultivation of rubber, and handicapped with Continental counter-claims, the proposed London Rubber Exhibition next year became impossible, though Mr. Manders continued fighting for it. It remains to be seen whether the Rubber-Growers' Association and the Ceylon Association Produce Committee will not regret 1912 as the earliest suitable time, mainly on account of the backwardness in participating displayed by rubber machinery manufacturers in last year's effort."

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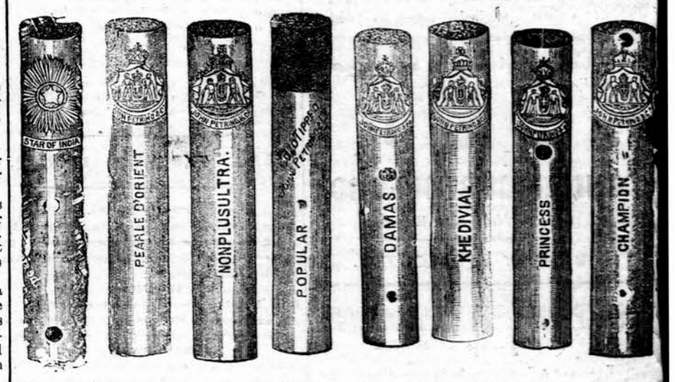

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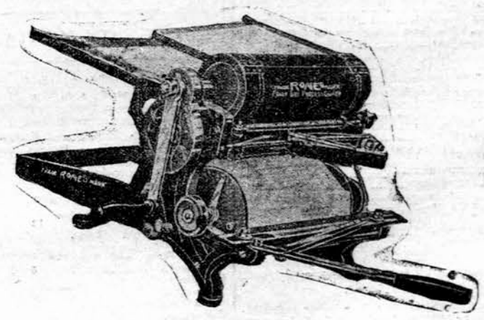

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A QUESTION OF JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

RAMCHANDRA LALJI VS. LALLJI MANSING AND FOUR OTHERS.

For the plaintiff.—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dyabhoy and Co.

For the first defendant.—Mr. Invararity, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

For defendants Nos. 2, 3, and 5.—Mr. Padshah and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by the some solicitors.

For defenant No. 4.—Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by the same solicitors.

The plaintiff in this case prayed that it might be declared that the business of the shop of Ramchandra Lalji and of the shop of Ramchandra Lalji and Brothers, and the shares in three other shops and all property representing profits acquired therefrom, including immoveable properties, all constituted joint family property, in which the plaintiff and the defendants were equally interested; that the whole of the property might be partitioned, and the plaintiff's share therein might be handed over to him; that in the alternative, it might be declared that the plaintiff was a partner with the first defendant from the year 1890 in the business of the shops, and in the shares up to 27th December 1905; that an account might be taken by the Court, and whatever might be found due to the plaintiff by the first defendant should be ordered to be paid to him; that a receiver might be appointed, etc.

The plaintiff stated that the first defendant was his father, and defendants Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were his brothers. In 1880, the first defendant and his maternal grandfather, Pratapsing Keshowsing started a piece-goods shop, with capital brought in by Pratapsing, in the name of the plaintiff, who was then the only son of the first defendant, and a minor. Pratapsing died in the year 1882. Plaintiff ceased attending school in 1890 and began to attend the shop when he was seventeen years of age. On his attaining his majority, he became actively associated with the first defendant in the business of the shop, and by means of his active association, the business was considerably extended from time to time. In 1897, the name of the business was changed from Ramchandra Lalji to Ramchandra Lalji and Brothers. The business was the business of a joint and undivided Hindu family, consisting of the plaintiff and the defendants. Owing to the plaintiff's industry and exertions, the business was further considerably extended, and three other piece-goods shops were opened in Bombay, in each of which the joint family had varying shares in partnership with outsiders. The profits in all the shops were credited from year to year in the name of the first defendant, as the head of the joint family, and all the expenses of the family were defrayed out of such profits. From the year 1897, the first defendant began to leave the conduct of the business of the shops to the plaintiff, who from that time up to the year 1905 was the most active member of the joint family. Owing to the skill, industry, and exertions of the plaintiff, the business of the four shops largely increased. In 1904, the profits appertaining to the joint family from the four shops amounted to over Rs. 35,000. Out of the profits several immoveable properties were purchased. About two years ago on account of certain disputes, plaintiff ceased to attend the shops and began to reside apart from the defendants, who, however, continued to live together. Plaintiff had not since been paid anything whatever on account of his share in the joint family estate and business. The first defendant falsely claimed that he alone was entitled to the business and shares, and that all the property is his self acquired property. Plaintiff claimed that the business of the shops, and the shares, and all property representing profits, including the immoveable properties, all constituted joint family property, in which plaintiff and the defendants were equally interested. Plaintiff submitted that, in any event, he should be treated as a partner with the first defendant in the business of the shops and in the shares.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed by him. This defendant's father Mansing died in debt, and left no property at all. In 1872 this defendant started a small shop in Borah Lane in partnership with others. In 1873, this defendant entered into partnership in a woollen and cloth shop under the name of Ramchandra Lalji, before the plaintiff was born. He was never a partner in any of the shops, and he had no interest therein. In 1890, this defendant purchased four shops for Rs. 42,000. This suit had been brought by the plaintiff at the instigation of other persons, and his claim was a false one. There was in any event a misjoinder of causes of action; and the suit should be dismissed, or the plaintiff should elect on which cause of action he intended to proceed.

The second and third defendants denied that the plaintiff was entitled to any relief. The whole of the property in the possession of the first defendant was his own property, and the plaintiff and these defendants had no interest therein. These defendants denied that there was any joint family property.

The fourth defendant, a minor, submitted his rights and interests to the protection of the Court.

The fifth defendant Parvatibai, wife of Lalji Mansing, stated that the whole of the property in the possession of the first defendant was his separate property, and that the plaintiff had no interest therein. There was no joint family property, in which the plaintiff had any share or interest.

The hearing of details was proceeded with. At his Lordship's suggestion, negotiations were opened for a settlement.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK VS. DEVIDAS VANDRAVANDAS.

For the plaintiffs.—Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Devan.

For defendants 2 and 3.—Mr. Jayakar.

Defendant No. 1 appeared in person.

This suit was brought in respect of cheques drawn by the defendants, and honoured by the plaintiff Bank. The Bank stated that, on 15th March 1907, the defendants requested the plaintiffs to allow them to draw cheques amounting to Rs. 25,000. The plaintiffs agreed on condition that the amounts were covered by promissory-notes, passed by the defendants in their favour and payable on demand. This was done, and the defendants' cheques were honoured from time to time. The defendants were indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 39,059, with interest, and costs.

His Lordship passed a decree against all the three defendants. Indemnity was granted as regarded No. 1, who had taken over the benefit of the shop.

A SHOP ATTACHED TO A TEMPLE.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

SHANKERNATH GURU KASHINATH VS. CHAMBALINATH GURU FULNATH AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. K. B. Dastur and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah, and Sunderdas.

For the first defendant.—Mr. V. P. Vaidya and Mr. Gupta, instructed by Messrs. Raghuvaya, Bhimji, and Nagindas.

For other defendants.—Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Laud, and Mehta.

The suit was brought in respect of a shop attached to the Bhenssur temple at Pydhoni, and for other reliefs.

The plaintiff stated, that he was the Pir or the head of the Hindu religious sect known as the Kanfatta Yogis, and was as such, head of the "Madhi" at Karjat, and its dependencies, which include the Bhanssur Madhi at Pydhoni. He was in absolute possession. In 1903, he employed the first defendant as a Poojari or worshipper in the Pydhoni temple, under an agreement that he was to vacate it on demand. In February 1904, he dismissed him; but as the first defendant failed to vacate, he filed a suit against him in the Small Cause Court and ejected him. He then let the shop from the former tenant Krishnaji Bhaguji to Nagindas Lalubhoy. In May 1905, Nagindas vacated the shop, when the first defendant breaking open a wall, took possession, and refused to vacate. Reliefs were prayed for by the plaintiff.

The first defendant admitted that the plaintiff was Pir or head; but denied that he had, as such, anything to do with the temple and property at Pydhoni, either as head, or as trustee, or as manager, for the last 20 years. The land, with an old house on it, was dedicated by Nathabhoy Nagindas to the idol, in public charity, and made over to the defendant's predecessor in title. Since the death of this defendant's Guru, named Bawa Fulnathji, who was in possession for the last 40 years, the first defendant was in possession for 16 years. Only four years ago, he raised subscriptions, repaired, and rebuilt the temple. The plaintiff did not employ him as a Poojari, nor did he give him a room in the temple in 1903. The agreement and another writing dated 7th June 1898 were obtained from him by misrepresentation. These documents, the defendant counter-claimed, should be cancelled by the Court, and delivered over to him. Krishnaji and Nagindas were his tenants, and when Nagindas vacated, he took lawful possession of the shop. The "Madhi" was a public charitable institution.

The hearing was proceeded with.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM UNDER A BOND.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

B. BAPUJI KAMAT AND OTHERS vs. BAVA AND OTHERS.

For plaintiff-respondent.—Mr. P. D. Bhide.

For defendant-appellant.—Mr. G. N. Thakore.

In this case plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 950 from the defendants by the sale of the mortgaged property. The allegations of the plaintiffs were that the property originally belonged to one Indurao and he mortgaged it to one Barmare under a registered mortgage deed; that a decree was obtained against the deceased Barmare and the right to recover the whole sum from the mortgaged property was purchased by the plaintiffs and he became the lawful owner of the whole property. Defendants contended that plaintiffs had no right to claim the whole property and that the allegations made by the plaintiffs were false. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Rajapur, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri rejected the appeal with costs and confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this order an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that it was contended by the defendants in the Appelate Court that they were agriculturists and that they were therefore ensitled to certain exemption. That question was tried by the Subordinate Judge on a reference by the District Judge and it was decided that they were agriculturists within the meaning of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Upon the strength of this finding the defendants contended that they were entitled to the benefit of the Act. But the Assistant Judge held that the suit could not be tried again under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. With that decision their Lordships agreed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

Before Mr Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

GOPINATH GANESH KHATAL vs. MADHAVARAO AND ANOTHER.

For plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. G. R. Gharpure and Mr. Shingane.

For defendant-respondent.—Mr. G. S. Rao.

Plaintiff sued to redeem and to recover from the defendants possession of certain lands, alleging that they belonged to him and that they were mortgaged to the defendant No. 1 for Rs. 599 and that this mortgage debt had been satisfied. He therefore applied that an account be taken of the mortgage under the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and that the balance that might be found due should be ordered to be paid by annual instalments of Rs. 40 each. Defendants contended that they were in possession of the mortgage lands only for three years, the first defendant was in such possession. He received no income for one year, that he received only two years' incomes amounting to Rs. 100, and that Rs. 1286-8 was due to him on account of the mortgage.

The orginal suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Yeola who passed a redemption decree. In appeal the District Judge of Nasik modified the decree of the Court of first instance by ordering defendant No. 1 to deliver possession of the land in suit free of all incumbrances and that plaintiff should pay Rs. 599 in four equal instalments. Against this order an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the District Judge had found the amount due on the mortgage was Rs. 600, at the rate of Rs. 125 a year, deducting the assessment and local fund cess. But in so deducting, the District Judge through oversight took the figure to be Rs. 84 instead of Rs. 51 for assessment and local cess which had materially affected the finding of the District Judge in respect of the amount due, and the pleaders not being able to agree with that amount it was necessary to remand the case for ascertaining the correct amount due after taking accounts under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Their Lordships remarked that the error was merely through an oversight which would have been corrected by the District Judge if the appellant had brought it to his notice by way of a review. They would remand the suit to the Lower Appellate Court.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Claim for Money.

Before Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge.

MRS. R. L. SMITH VS. EDWARD T. MUNGAVIN.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, who is a widow residing at Bellasis Road, Byculla, to recover from the defendant moneys lent and advanced by her.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that defendant was justly indebted to her in the sum of Rs. 1,722-13-11, being the amount due by him to the plaintiff as per following particulars:—Amount of a demand promissory note passed by the defendantto the plaintiff on 22nd October 1907, Rs. 1,000; interest Rs. 76; money lent and advanced to the defendant as per cheque No 00670 of 1st July 1907 on the Alliance Bank of Simla, Rs. 400; interest Rs 37-13-11; another amount paid by cheque No. 00670 on the Alliance Bank, with interest, Rs. 209. She further alleged that the pro-note and the cheque were only passed and drawn in Bombay where both the plaintiff and the defendant are now residing. Plaintiff had a small floating account in the Alliance Bank of Simla and also Rs. 1,000 in fixed deposit. She became acquainted with the defendant, who represented himself as a Travelling Agent of the Brooke Bond Tea Company. He also alleged that he represented other firms dealing in typewriters and other goods. Plaintiff alleged that by various promises and assurances, which she afterwards found were mere deceptions to obtain possession of her money, the defendant induced her to lend him money from her floating account in the Bank and when he found that this was exhausted, he prevailed upon her to part with her fixed deposit to him. Defendant agreed to pay plaintiff compensation for the loss of interest she would suffer by the withdrawal of money from the Bank and also agreed to pay Rs. 100 every month towards interest. Defendant paid only about Rs. 150 till he had secured the plaintiff's money in the Bank. Since then defendant had not paid anything either towards the interest or the principal. Hence the suit.

The defendant appeared in person and contended that he had made payments to her. He however admitted his liability to pay plaintiff Rs. 800. Plaintiff said that some payments were made to her but they were money presents. The Chief Judge after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration passed a decree by consent for Rs. 800 and full costs of Rs. 50.

POLICE NEWS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

CHEATING EXTRAORDINARY.

Inspector Finan charged Edward Vaz, a Eurasian, and Abdul Gani and Fakir Mahomed, Mahomedans, with cheating Subratti Chandol, a Purdeshi, in respect of 168 "sarees," valued at Rs. 568.

Mr. Pereira, Pleader, defended the first and Mr. R. S. Pandit and Mr. H. S. Khalil, Barrister, defended the second and the third accused respectively.

The evidence showed that the complainant, a dealer in sarees, lives at Madanpura. On the 4th ultimo, the first accused went to his house and representing himself as an agent of a merchant at Goa desired to purchase some sarees. He was shown a lot out of which he selected 168, settled the price of the whole lot at Rs. 568, and went away. The following day he requested the complainant to deliver the goods at his house at Clare-road. The complainant did so, and while the sarees were being delivered the second accused and another man came to the house of the first accused. After the delivery, the first accused instead of paying in cash passed a promissory note for the amount and agreed to pay two days later. Two days later the complainant went to the house of the first accused when he learnt that he had left for Secunderabad. A report was made to the police who on enquiries recovered 144 of the sarees from the room of the second and the third accused, who are brothers and live together. The evidence further showed that the sarees were left in the room by a weaver named Chadder who has since disappeared. The first accused was arrested at Secunderabad and brought to Bombay on the 17th ultimo.

There being no evidence against the second and the third accused they were discharged. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

TOO FREQUENT BICYCLE THEFTS.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Shaw charged Shanker Subrao, a Hindu lad, with the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 90, the property of Mr. B. R. Roberts. The bicycle was missed from the complainant's place on the 24th February, and the police after making inquiries arrested the accused. The accused was convicted. The Inspector asked that an exemplary punishment should be given to the accused, as bicycle thefts were getting very frequent in the Fort, and hardly a day passed when a bicycle was not stolen.

The accused was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for one year.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAUM.

Before Mr. J. M. Framji Patel (Chairman) and Dr. Shantaram Vithal.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 31 cases yesterday, 24 of which were against hawkers for causing obstruction in public streets and 9 against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals. The majority of the accused were convicted and sentenced.

DADAR.

Before Sir V. D. Thackersey (Chairman) and Mr. M. M. Fakira.

Before the above Bench, 19 cases were disposed of, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

Unlawful Marriages.

[FROM A LEGAL CORRESPONDENT.]

A SERIOUS diversity of views exists as to the interpretation of one, at least, of the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act; and as the issue it involves has a very serious bearing on society at large as a result of misreading of the law, whereby marriages of an unlawful character are performed and contracted in the belief of their legality, the existing misconception cannot be brought too conspicuously to notice.

The law provides for the dissolution of marriages under certain conditions, which, for present purposes, it is unnecessary to particularise; but given the cause or causes for the presentation of a petition for dissolution and that the Court is satisfied on the evidence (Section 14) that the case of the petitioner is proved and that he or she is entitled to the relief sought, it shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved, subject to the limitations provided in Sections 16 and 17. Under the provisions of the former of these sections, the decree for dissolution shall, in the first instance, be a decree "nisi," not to be made "absolute" till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months, from the pronouncing thereof as the Court by general or special order from time to time directs, which is intended to be a period during which "any person" (not necessarily the parties—may be, strangers to the parties) shall be at liberty to show cause why the said decree should not be made absolute, by reason of it having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not having been brought before the Court. No such intervention having occurred, the "decree nisi" may be made a "decree absolute," and accordingly the period prescribed for the intervention of "any person" then lapses.

The material issue that now, however, arises is—When are the parties entitled to re-marry? The popular belief is—and it is strange that such belief prevails in a most casual manner amongst eminent lawyers, owing perhaps to their never having had occasion to advise on this department of law—that immediately ("five minutes") after a decree absolute has been declared, the parties are free to re-marry, which is quite wrong. Such a marriage would be flagrantly illegal, according to the provisions of Section 57, which provides, in the case of High Courts (paragraphs 2 and 5 of the Section), that "when six months after the date of any decree of a High Court dissolving a marriage have expired and no appeal has been presented against such decree to the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death."

It would therefore appear that this second period of six months is intended specially to give the parties to the suit for divorce an opportunity of appealing against a "decree absolute," and of course the absence of such appeal within such period would leave the parties free of all matrimonial obligations to the same extent as if death had supervened. As a consequence, any marriage performed within the prescribed period of six months would be unlawful and in its nature invalid; and it also follows that the issue of such marriages would be illegitimate in the fullest sense of the word.

It is the effect of the illegitimacy thus—perhaps, innocently—imposed upon the succeeding generation which becomes the deplorable result of what is now a popular delusion as to the re-marriageable period. In this connection, it may be added that while Section 55 provides the right for the parties to appeal, a final appeal may, under the provisions of Section 56, be made to His Majesty in Council, and until such appeal is undadjudicated, the right of re-marriage after the expiry of the second period of six months (Section 57) is stayed *pendente lite*.

The authority for this state of the law will be found in the case of Warter v. Warter (P. D. XV, 152), which is of considerable interest, illustrating as it does the terrible wrong, under peculiarly painful circumstances, which was inflicted on one of the issue of an unlawful marriage performed, as described, under a misconception—however *bonafide*—of the law quoted. It appears that in 1879 the husband brought an action for divorce against his wife, both being resident in India, on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent named, who was a British officer, and a decree "nisi" was pronounced on the 19th May, 1879, which was made absolute on the 27th November, 1879: the parties were married on the 3rd February, 1880, and the co-respondent executed three days later (on the 6th February) a Will bequeathing all his property real and personal to the lady absolutely, whom he described in the Will as his "reputed wife." On the 17th October, 1880, a daughter was born to them, and on the 2nd April 1881, acting under legal advice, the parties went through a second form of marriage and subsequently a son was born. The father died on 23rd March, 1889, without making another Will, and the mother died on the 8th November following. The daughter claimed probate of the Will, which the son opposed on the ground that it had been revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator with his mother. The question therefore in the case was, whether the marriage celebrated on 2nd April, 1881, was legal, that is, whether they had not concluded a valid marriage before the execution of the Will, namely, on the 3rd February, 1880.

Section 57 of the Indian Divorce Act being quoted, the plea was put forward that, as the marriage was celebrated in England, the parties were freed from the restraint—"six months after the decree of dissolution"—imposed by the Indian law, but it was disallowed; and while it was held that the mother was subject to the Indian law, it was also held that she could only contract a valid second marriage by shewing that the incapacity arising from her previous original marriage had been effectually removed by the proceedings taken under that law, which could not be done, as the Indian law, like the English law, does not completely dissolve the tie of marriage until the lapse of a specified time after the "decree absolute." For these reasons, the Court was of opinion that the marriage of 3rd February, 1880, which took place within the prescribed period of six months, was invalid, and consequently that the Will of 6th February, 1880, was revoked by the valid marriage celebrated on the 2nd April, 1881.

By this decision therefore the first-born (the daughter) became illegitimatised, and the son of the same mother and father—the second born—was declared the legitimate heir to the exclusion of the farmer. A more deplorable result cannot be imagined, which lends a considerable amount of practical force to the doctrine which is opposed to the re-marriage of divorcés, or, in the alternative, to the Colonial law, which prohibits the marriage of the guilty party in a suit for divorce so long as the other remains unmarried; while, on social grounds, the chief objection to the marriage of divorcés is that it is possible for the issue of the same parents to find themselves unconsciously matrimonially allied.

Such a situation would involve a most disgraceful position for both the parties: the marriage would be opposed to all natural laws. Indeed, it is quite probable that the Levitical law and the penalty it involved for the adulteress had possibly in view the circumvention of so unnatural a marriage—to make such an unnatural marriage alliance impossible. The fact, however, remains that, owing to a popular error, unlawful marriages have been performed in the distant or near past and in the immediate present, and similarly are likely to be performed in the future, unless some very effectual means are adopted to draw the attention of clergymen and marriage registrars to the law, pointing out definitely that the marriage of a divorcé cannot take place until six months after the "decree absolute."

With regard to marriages of this character already performed that have resulted in issue, there is no room for donbt that such issue is illegitimate and cannot inherit as ordinary heirs or next-of-kin in the event of intestacy, nor is there any provision of law that can cure such defect of unlawful birth; and while in such cases the father could make testamentary disposition of his own property by name to his progeny, he could not do so in the case of property tailed—in fact, nothing that the father could do would alter the ban of illegitimacy and the consequent exclusion of such issue from any inheritance in tail.

That such a wrong is possible—indeed, is in practice—as the result of an imperfect reading and construction of the law on the part of marriage registrars and ministers may be said to be due to a *bona fide* error on their part. But here it is necessary to ascertain what is "good faith," and it will be found that the definition given to it in the words of Section 52 of the Indian Penal Code is that "nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith, which is done or believed without due care and attention;" while the illustration to that section states that "in deciding whether an act is done with due care and attention, regard must be had to the position of the person doing the act; and what might not be due care and attention in an educated man in charge of a large office, might nevertheless be held to be such in one of his subordinates." Another illustration given is that "a man ignorant of surgery performing a dangerous operation can scarcely be said to act in good faith." Therefore, persons who are appointed to perform marriage ceremonies are clothed with the responsibility for their acts, and ignorance of the provisions of the law under which they perform those acts would not enable them to get behind "good faith," if their acts be in conflict with the law which the very nature of their duties makes it incumbent on them to know.

The most interesting question that arises out of these facts is, what reparation can marriage registrars and ministers—for that matter, lawyers who have maladvised their clients—make to parties who have innocently entered upon an unlawful marriage relationship, and begotten issue? It is not possible, in ordinary circumstances, to legitimatise such issue; and therefore a generation is reared up bereft of legal parentage and disqualified for the ordinary privileges of citizenship.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL VS. JAYABAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pray allow us to point out that the report in your to-day's issue of the Testamentary case of the Acting Administrator General against Jayabai is imperfect and misleading. We do not think it could have been supplied to you by any disinterested party who was present in Court at the hearing.

The Will in question was attested by one Mr. Kashidas Narandas Dalal, a B.A., LL.B., who was once in Government service as a Sub-Judge and who was for about 3 years a Managing Clerk in our office.

It was also attested by one Narandas Kallianji.

When an application was made for Probate of the Will this Narandas made an affidavit in proof of the execution of the Will. He also gave us the proof of his statement in this case as to the due execution of the Will in his presence and in the presence of the said Mr. Kashidas. When in the witness-box, however, he turned round and made statements which were in direct conflict with the statements made in his said affidavit and proof.

When our Counsel applied to his Lordship Mr. Justice Davar for leave to cross-examine this witness his Lordship said he would not trouble him to do so but that he (his Lordship) himself would ask him some questions with a view to see whether sanction should not be given by the Court for the criminal prosecution of this witness and his Lordship accordingly examined the witness himself.

Seeing that this attesting witness had thus turned round and on its appearing that the other attesting witness, the said Kashidas, who had not only attested the Will but had, while in our service, taken steps to prove it, had since his services were dispensed with by us in May 1907, gone over to the defendant's attorneys and given them a statement in writing stating that he couldnot say that the testatrix was of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding when she signed the Will and he attested it, our client's Counsel informed the Court that he could not under the circumstances press for Probate of the Will. The Petition for Probate had therefore to be dismissed. The Court, however, expressed its displeasure at the conduct of the attesting witnesses and ordered that the Administrator General's costs of the suit should come out of the estate of the deceased.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW, & Co.

Bombay, March 1.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mrs Besant's Lecture.

AT the Gaiety Theatre before a very large audience, mostly Theosophists, Mrs. Annie Besant last evening delivered a lecture on "The Signs of the Closing Age," Mr. D. N. Khandallawalla presiding.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman remarked that Mrs. Besant had been the president of the Theosophical Society and during that time and even before that she had been doing good work which was too well known to the world to be mentioned specially by him.

Mrs. Besant then began her lecture, in the course of which she compared the coming and going of races in the world with the waves of the ocean. Just as one wave passed away and the other took its place, the races in the same way took one another's place. But in the end there was to be unity in the same way the different races of India which they were now noticing as different from one another would unite together and become one. The science had progressed out there was a limit to it. The microscope ceased to magnify any further and the telescope failed to see further. But the human knowledge would go beyond these means if it once began to realise divinity. In conclusion she said that the different races of India, namely the Hindus, Mahomedans, the Parsees and the Christians would all in future unite and become one race or creed.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, C. B., C.M.G. has been appointed Chief Clerk at the Colonial Office, in succession to Sir William Baillie Hamilton, retired. Mr. Harris has for some years been Senior Principal Clerk at the Colonial Office.

HEROISM AT KIMBERLEY MINE.

Brilliantly Successful Rescue Operations.

FEBRUARY 5.

After a long spell of immunity from what used to be regarded as the greatest danger connected with diamond mining—a serious accident occurred in the Kimberley Mine early on Saturday morning due to a rush of mud. The rush occurred at about 1-15 a.m. on Saturday, and the first intimation of it was a "burst" of mud—an awful, irresistible flood of thousands of tons of mud of about the consistency of mortar—and the shouts raised by the loading boys, who stampeded from the vicinity of the "burst."

The "rush" occurred on the 2,440ft. level, on the east side of the mine. The loading boys escaped into the main tunnel, known as the "3 A," and an alarm was at once raised. It was then speedily discovered that six natives had been unable to escape, and were entombed in one of the chambers the only means of egress from which was cut off by the mud. The "cut" or tunnel leading from the chamber in question to the main tunnels was blocked with mud, and the six unfortunates in the chamber were cut off from the rest of the mine by a stupendous mass of mud which was wedged from base to roof along the cut and tunnel. With a promptness characteristic of mine officials and mine workers the world over in times of emergency, measures were at once adopted to succour the imprisoned natives, and if possible to get them out alive. The rescuers worked nobly in face of tremendous odds, and at the risk of their lives and they worked continuously until a passage had been cleared to the imprisoned men.

At noon on Sunday the pressman, on inquiring for the mine manager at the mine, was informed that the manager (Mr. H. T. Dickenson) was below in charge of the rescue operations. The pressman descended by the cage to the 2,160ft. level, where miner J. Farrington met him and conducted him to the scene of the rush. From the main shaft at the 2,160ft. level the guide led along the 1,460ft. tunnel to a smaller shaft, from which the descent of 280ft. to the 2,440ft. level was soon accomplished. The scene of the rush is at a point near the third cut back from the rock at the eastern extremity of the mine.

At a spot some hundreds of feet from the cross tunnel junction with the "3A" was a small group of men who formed the rescue party then engaged. They included Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Phillipson Stow, (assistant mine manager), Mr. Skelding (Acting Inspector of Mines). Mr. J. Carnell (overman), Mr. G. French, (shift boss), and Messrs. Blakemore and Kelly (miners). The "rush" had spread to the point at which the rescuers were gathered, and the tail end of a line of natives was visible there, toiling on the slope which marked the end of the "rush" in that direction.

At the time the "rush" occurred Miners Blakemore and Kelly were in charge of the level. They had inspected the chamber in which the boys imprisoned by the rush were working some 30 minutes before the "rush" occurred. There were then no indications of danger—in fact the "burst" occurred without warning. The miners left six natives working in the chamber—drilling—and a number of boys loading in the offset from the chamber. The natives in the chamber were four machine boys, one drill boy and a piccanin. The chamber is 40ft. by 20ft. It is situate 16ft. from the junction of the chamber offset which junction is 45ft. from the tunnel running into "3A." The undrilled face of the 45ft. length, and the 16ft. offset, which is the only part with which this account is particularly concerned. The natives in the chamber had gained access to the place at which they were drilling by a pole-road—a rough ladderway. The mud must have risen for some distance at anyrate up that pole-road, leaving the six imprisoned.

The first scheme of rescue suggested was to clear a way to the adjoining off-shoot, and then work through the loose blue which formed the back of the chamber, but that scheme had to be abandoned owing to the probability that it would result in an avalanche of blue which would certainly kill the imprisoned six. The only alternative was to clear a way to the entombed natives through the blue. That would have been too long a process for any hope of rescuing the men alive, so the desperate expedient was resorted to of forcing the narrow passage through the mud along the top of the tunnel. Picked boys were set to work under the direction of the rescue party, and headed by the white men in turn. The task which faced them was to force a passage between the top of the mud and the roof of the tunnels for 45ft., and then for a further 16ft. to the chamber. A hole was started at the extreme of the rush previously described, and as soon as it had penetrated the length of a man the first man disappeared, and a second man entered behind the pioneer for the purpose of passing out the mud as the man ahead progressed. In that fashion the work proceeded until, when the Pressman reached the scene the hole was occupied by a string of some 20 men. They resembled nothing so much as moles—they literally grubbed their way through a horrible wall of warm mud. They could only keep their position at the top of the mud by lying on planks, which were pushed forward as the hole progressed. But for the plank the workers would have sunk in the awful quagmire upon which and through which they worked.

The first problem which beset the would-be rescuers was how to get a supply of air to the imprisoned men, and how to ensure that continuity of a fresh supply necessary to keep them alive. Every available means was put into operation at once, and emergency air pipes quickly positioned. The matter of the air supply was one that gave the rescuers great anxiety throughout the operations, but their efforts proved equal to the demands upon their resources.

This was the picture—a living line of determined men, lying face downwards in a hole between the top of the mud and the tunnel on planks, and ever forcing their way towards the imprisoned natives. The channel of life was at the outside 3ft. by 2ft. 6in. The heat was terrific, due to the difficulty of maintaining the fresh air supply, the task of a magnitude hardly to be conceived. The first man was equipped with a hastily made but efficient scraper—he scraped away the mud at the end of this heroically made tunnel, passed it back, and the mud so cleared was passed out, from hand to hand and foot to foot by the living line until it was dropped over the tail of the rush, where it was trucked and cleared away. The line sweated and groaned, covered with mud, half suffocated, laid flat and unable even to turn—but the tunnel progressed steadily. The natives worked in spells of about an hour, the white men stuck longer shifts. To see them was wonderful. "Another foot" was the glad word, cheerily passed from mouth to mouth, that marked their progress—all else was forgotten in the fight for men's lives.

That the work was dangerous goes without saying—it was desperately dangerous, in that lay its nobility. "If another rush occurs now it is 'pelela,' I suppose?" queried the pressman.

"It is for the men in the hole," replied the mine manager; "the men in the chamber might be got out by others, but it would be over the bodies of those working to rescue them now, but," he went on, "that's one of the things, we don't think about—this rescue has got to be done."

And assuredly if rescue was possible these were the men to achieve it.

"There has been a second rush since we began," added the mine manager; "about eight hours after we started there was another 'burst.' We had cleared this part then, but the second 'burst' filled the tunnel right up again."

That statement, calmly made in the matter of fact tone of one giving information merely, showed that the rescuers were fully alive to what might happen; indeed, to what had happened, fortunately without engulfing anyone else.

A moment later and there was a change of the rescue shift. Dripping with sweat, covered with mud, their almost naked bodies gleaming as they emerged into the light, the living line of native workers unwound; last of all came Miner Blakemore, from his post ahead. As they stepped clear another line wound itself into the hole, and again the stream of mud which told the tale of steady progress began to flow out of that terrible opening.

The natives—all honour to them—a fine lot of powerful men—worked splendidly. The knowledge that "their brothers" were entombed, and that there was a possibility of saving them, was the only spur they needed—they worked like demons. Of the white men who led the work one cannot speak highly enough.

The relieved gang told how, about 4 o'clock that morning, they had heard the imprisoned men knocking—the miners' signal—and some said that they had distinguished a muffled shout from the entombed men. That cry was "Leisha, leisha"—"shovel, shovel." At 12.30 noon a broken beam supposed to be part of the "pole-way" in the objective chamber, was hauled out of the hole.

Shift Boss Hornby, and Miners J. B. Barnes, T. Menzies, J. Richardson, and F. Francis had worked during the long hours of the night at the rescue work—some of them double shifts.

The time wore on anxiously, but the rescue measures went ahead even more regularly. The Manager of the De Beers Company (Mr. Alpheus Williams) had taken every possible step to ensure that no hitch should occur, he was backed up splendidly by everyone on the mine, and the rescue party worked on like the heroes they were.

About 2 o'clock came the cheering news that shouts had been heard from the imprisoned men—the news put fresh life into the hearts of the rescuers. The shifts were shortened—the men relieved stayed on the spot to help, and took turn and turn with the fresh workers. No one thought of leaving the spot until the chamber had been reached. Stretchers, blankets, stimulants, and all that injured or exhausted men could need were ready at the mouth of the tunnel, where "resting shifts" congregated, alert for news of progress, and ever ready to step into the breach when a worker was passed out exhausted.

Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon a rush of foul air extinguished the candles of the rescue party, but was welcomed as affording proof that the chamber was almost within access. The air got steadily worse, and the heat, due to the difficulty of keeping the compressors going at a rate equal to the demands upon them, became terrific. At a few minutes past 4 a piece of wood was hauled out from the now long passage, and identified as part of the pole way. The foremost native of the long line discredited that supposition—but he declined to be relieved. Martinus is his name—a fine specimen of the South African native. A few minutes later and the white man (Richardson) working next Martinus, who was pulling away mud feverishly stuck his hand upward—and right through the last wall of mud in to the chamber. A moment later, and through the hastily enlarged hole appeared the feet of one of the imprisoned natives. This was at 4-30 p.m. exactly. Then a wave seemed to disturb the line, there were glad exclamations in English and in Kafir, and a shout of "Here's number one." Along the line was passed, and almost helpless, mud covered, breathing native. He was hailed by name by the rescuers—"Here's Jim," they shouted, and down the tail of the mud heap came Jim tenderly handled from man to man to be finally borne by Overman Carnell to a seat. There he was given a drink—he needed it. Before he had been enveloped in a blanket number two was in evidence; the rescued men came out of the jaws of death one by one eagerly greeted, and to the accompaniment of an exultant tally. "One," "two," "three," "four," "five," "six." "All saved." Good work said someone, and everyone thankfully concurred in that expression.

After receiving first aid at the hands of Mr. MacBeath, of the mine hospital staff, the six were assisted down to the prospect cage. They looked very wretched but beneath their apparent misery was a great joy. They had borne their long imprisonment—close on 40 hours—like the stoics they are. They came out of what had almost proved their tomb in orderly route; one of them clung still to the only water bag they had had. He brought it out with him right through the tunnel, and he refused to let go of it even when safe.

The machine boy brought out his spanner; showed it to his "boss" when he got out, and then relinquished it with a smile. One of the six, Johnnes, who had assumed control in the chamber, said in reply to a query, "We had plenty of air the pump sent it in in gusts." He added that he had kept up a regular series of knocking signals as a possible guide to the rescuers.

The rescued were speedily sent up to the surface—first up the prospect cage, helped along the 2,060ft. level, and then up the main shaft cage. The mine manager personally brought up the first of the six—it was only his due. At the surface the six and their rescuers were greeted by Mr. A. Williams (manager of the company) and the surface staff of the mine. "Good business," said Mr. Williams to Mr. Dickenson as he helped the first of the six to a stretcher in which he was conveyed to the mine hospital. In a very few minutes the rescued men had all been taken to the hospital, where they were washed put to bed and given every comfort and attention. None of them appeared much the worse for an experience that would have killed most white men, and after a drink of beaf tea they went off to sleep happily.

The piccanin, it was stated, had been the life and soul of the six during their terrible ordeal—he looked to have suffered least of all.

The rescuers, many of whom had been at work practically continuously throughout the rescue, went off jo

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

THE elegant diction of Reuter's message, concerning the report of the Decentralisation Commission, may be attributed to the telegraphist, not to the draughtsman. Any summary can only "touch the fringe," he says. "Frivol with the frills" he might have written and the inference would have been that the flippant representative of the Madras Presidency had inspired the expression. But the telegraphist is modest. He has, in the space of about fifty lines, given us the gist of the 339 pages of the report and the fourteen of conclusions and representations, and he has given us something more—a sufficient indication that the ponderous penmanship of Sir Frederick Lely preponderates over the persistent playfulness of Mr. Meyer from Madras. The hand of Sir Frederick is apparent in every line of it. But of that more anon. The report recommends that Provincial Governments shall be subject in all respects to the general control of the Government of India, and that their functions and powers shall be variable by that Government or the Secretary of State. That, we presume, may be taken as a sample of the decentralisation which is recommended, decentralisation of the description approved by Lord Curzon who sought to hold the reins of all power in one hand. This, with the abolition of official majorities in the Provincial Councils and the concession of enhanced powers of veto to the Viceroy, can have but one effect—the creation of a Governor-General more autocratic than the Tsar of all the Russias. Given a Governor-General, strong in the fullest sense of the term, and no evil results might accrue; but given one of the type and character of some we have had, and may have, and disaster would speedily befall us. Provincial Governments may be entrusted with more detail, with more trifles, but they are to be subservient in all matters to the Government of India, which is cognisant of the needs of Simla and Calcutta, also of the Frontier Province, but values Bombay and Madras as highly as, say, the Chin Hills or the Malakhand.

The Commission is generally satisfied with the financial relations existing between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. No doubt. But the question arises whether either the Commission, or any of those who have advised Lord Morley as to his projected reforms, has taken the financial aspect of present questions into consideration at all? "The House ought to know something of the cost," it was observed the other day in the Lords. But it is remarkable that thus far not a word has been said as to the probable cost. Apparently the builders have commenced the erection of their house without first sitting down and calculating the cost—a proceeding which is not at all commendable, even though Lord Morley desires there shall be no delay. Some such preliminary process would seem to have been advisable before the Commission recommended that Provincial Governments should receive the powers lately granted to the Government of India, concerning the creation of appointments and alteration of their emoluments. The same with regard to the suggestion to amend the system of single Lieutenant-Governors and to substitute regular Councils like those of Bombay and Madras. Is this likely to cost nothing? Enough noise is heard when for the maintenance of peace and order it is proposed to add a couple of battalions to the garrison. What effect are the proposed reforms and the charges suggested by the Commission likely to have on the purse of the tax-payer? "All the Councils of Governments should consist of not less than four members besides the the Governor, thus permitting the appointment of specially qualified Natives." The question of cost here again might have insinuated itself into the deliberations of the Commissioners. Perhaps we shall find it has; perhaps not. But on this point it will be observed the Commission goes a step further than Lord Morley. They would imperatively have an Indian member on each Executive Council, oblivious of the fact that such appointments would afford even less satisfaction to Indians than to Anglo-Indians. If a Hindu were chosen, offence would be given to the Mahomedans and *vice versa*. There is not an Indian official in the land who would not prefer a European superior to one of his countrymen of another faith or caste. The Commission thus suggests what very few desire. However, the recommendation strengthens the hands of Lord Morley, who has already been warned that there is no analogy between his own Council and that of the Viceroy or of a Provincial Governor.

Commissioners and Collectors, continues the report, should have larger powers—should be more numerous, we should have expected to read, for from that point onwards in the summary the evidences of Sir Frederick Lely become most prominent, He urges promotion by seniority, subject to the rigorous rejection of the unfit, for Collectorates, and seniority only to be regarded when other qualifications are equal, when Commissioners are chosen. "The European officers, especially in Madras, Bombay and the Province of Bengal, are not sufficiently acquainted with vernacular tongues and the officers of Government, especially Europeans, are not in sufficient contact with the people." Why? Sir Frederick Lely has dilated on this subject before. "The real Englishman," he recently wrote, "is seldom seen by the people, as the most literary are drawn off to secretariate or special work, under some name or other, and the remnant that are left are not half enough to do the district work and have to be reinforced by natives of the modern class who do not regard themselves as interpreters between Government and people, but only as agents to get in reports up to time and to pass decisions which will stand on appeal. At the top sit the gods of the Secretariat evolving out of their own consciousness or out of books and papers, laws, rules and resolutions admirable to look upon, and so the machine of Government rolls on until it approaches the people when it is confronted by a chaos of race, language, religion and ways of thinking." Then again he has observed that considering all Englishmen are bound together at least by common difficulties, it is remarkable that there is almost as little vital contact in Bombay Presidency between them and Government as between the Natives and Government. He doubted if the members of Government knew how the faces of all their eighteen heads of districts, not to speak of the six in Sind—that is, of the men on whom most of all the success of administration depends. "If there were no more personal consultations between the manager of a mill and his foremen than there is between Government and those who know, the business would be wrecked in a year." In the report these views are reflected. We cannot say if they are set forth so clearly or if the explanation is given so forcibly as Mr. Ross gives it in his "Real India." Undoubtedly the report will strengthen the case of Lord Morley, who has courteously agreed to the postponement of the Committee stage of the Councils Bill, to afford Lord Curzon an opportunity of seeing a dentist. But we trust that the critics of the measure will give a thought to the financial problem involved, and if no one else can offer useful comment, the condition of Lord Curzon's teeth by Thursday evening will be such as to permit of his giving free rein to his tongue.

Closing Central Asia. RUSSIA does not approve of travellers dropping casually into her premises in Central Asia, and she has sent a memorandum on the subject to the London Foreign Office, drawing attention to the regulations in force by which foreigners are "in principle" not allowed to enter Russian possessions in Central Asia. There are, of course, exceptions, and special cases will meet with special treatment. A person desiring to travel in Russian Central Asia must apply to the Imperial Russian Government through the diplomatic representative of his country at St. Petersburgh. If he gets permission to travel where he lists, he must allow a period of three weeks for the necessary instructions to reach the Government officials in Central Asia, so that he may not meet with the disappointment of finding his further progress prohibited, for the local authorities, if they obey the law, are bound to forbid his journeying any further unless they have been told to allow him to proceed. Loss of time and money may be the result of disregarding the rules in the memorandum now issued, and the traveller is warned that it is entirely his own fault if he meets with such misfortunes through non-observance of the formalities required by the Russian Government. It seems that the last few months have seen a great increase in the number of travellers who proceed without any preliminary notice to Russian Central Asia, and hence the publication of this memorandum seems specially called for. The Russian Government positively declines all responsibility for delays and losses resulting from neglect of the rules it has laid down. It does not approve of an open door in these wild tracts apparently. It would be well to know if the Central Asian Russian authorities smile as sweetly on the traveller they thwart as the Tibetans did on Sven Hedin when they bowed him out of Tibet and still left him convinced of their amiability and friendliness.

Oxygen and Athletics. A HOME paper reports a remarkable experiment made at the London Institution in the use and value of oxygen. Dr. Erskine Hill, of the London Hospital, was lecturing on the subject and, says our contemporary, his subject was "The use of Oxygen." To show the value of oxygen to exhausted nature an interesting demonstration was given by an experienced pugilist and a novice, who appeared dressed in the usual costume of the sport and set to briskly before the astonished eyes of the grave and elderly audience which always collects at that respectable place. The novice fought prettily, but at the end of the second round he was badly hustled and completely blown. Instead of towel-flapping and water-squirts and the homelier methods of the ring, he was given oxygen to inhale, and this so exhilarated him that he forced the fighting, and hooked and punched in the best manner. His opponent at the end handsomely testified that he "stayed much better than in the preceding rounds." Dr. Hill then applied the lesson of the demonstration to athleticism in general. He stated that the athlete's muscular work used his supply of oxygen so quickly because he could not inhale oxygen from the air speedily enough to replace that which he had exhausted. An athlete running a mile was like a man on the top of a mountain or up in a balloon—he was suffering from a want of oxygen. That fact was unknown, he said, until he and another doctor made experiments on athletes and boxers and upon themselves. Two of the runners (Mr. Just and Mr. Holding) in the Olympic had submitted themselves to experiments. Mr. Just, with oxygen, broke his record in a half-mile and Mr. Holding also ran quicker than he had ever done before. "There is no doubt," continued the lecturer, "that the taking of oxygen before an athletic event would result in the breaking of records. We have tried it with hockey and football teams and in every case oxygen has a good effect."

The King's Rupees. AN interesting comment on the controversy that waged around the design on the new rupees when the King's image first figured thereon has been furnished by Dr. Sven Hedin in a conversation which has not yet been published. During his recent travels he had to take all his money in coin as currency notes were never accepted. But beyond that, which might not have been expected, there was trouble even with the rupee. A considerable portion of his caravan consisted of animals carrying coin, and a goodly portion of this proved useless. The natives in Central Asia hear little of what passes in the outer world and the news of the death of the late Queen has not yet become common property there. As a result the King's rupees were rejected as spurious and all payments had to be made in the old coinage. Not only had they not heard of the new ruler but they pointed out that the coins themselves proved that there had been no change. How, they asked, pointing to the King's head, could this be the new ruler? He wore no crown and no ruler would allow his image to appear without a crown. The idea is so comprehensible, having regard to the nature of the people concerned, that it cannot but be interesting to speculate what will happen in a few years' time, when the old rupee has disappeared more and more, should a traveller desire to follow in Dr. Hedin's footsteps. Whether the crown will ever reappear it is impossible to say, but it is obvious that in one place at least it would rescue the coinage from contemptuous rejection.

SIR EDWARD BAKER probably leaves about the 6th proximo on tour in Chota Nagpur.

COLONEL TONGE, Surveyor-General, has left Calcutta on tour, arriving at Simla in April.

THE Raja of Dungarpur, Rajputana, was invested by Colonel Pinhey with ruling powers, last Friday.

MOULVI ABDUL JABBAR presides at the District Moslem Conference at Birbum next Saturday.

THREE hundred and thirty-two small-pox deaths occurred in Calcutta last week. The disease has broken out in a virulent form at Patna.

LADY WHITE, in the presence of the Governor, opened the Kalyani Hospital for women and children on the 1st instant at Madras. The Hospital is the gift of Diwan Bahadur N. Subramanyam.

A BENGAL GOVERNMENT PRESS Communique states that the portrait in jail clothes of the murderer of Asutosh Biswas, referred to in a recent issue of the "Pioneer," is not a reproduction of a photograph, no such photo having been taken since the murder.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

LONGBOAT vs. SHRUBB.

Turf Notes.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

IT is a long time since the result of an over-seas running race was awaited with such interest as the Longboat vs. Shrubb match. How the Indian won is now, of course, known almost everywhere. There is much to be learnt from the race and people in the ordinary path of life, as well as runners, may profit. The salient point to recognise is that determination, judgment and confidence will often pull one through when matters look at their worst. Reading the reports of the race, one gathers that Shrubb held a lead of six laps—(ten to the mile) at 12 miles, but when Longboat had a "feeler" at the Englishman at 15 miles, the latter responded and increased his lead to eight laps at 18 miles. Nothing daunted, the Indian plodded on and his pluck was eventually rewarded.

SHRUBB'S JUDGMENT.

Shrubb's bad generalship is the despair of his friends and in the race under notice he excelled himself in regard to doing the wrong thing. He did right to set a fast pace at the start, but directly he found Longboat was too wise to try to stick to him (which would have led to the Indian being run to a standstill in a few miles) he should have eased up after gaining one lap (176 yards), and tried his best to hang on to the Indian for the rest of the journey. Had he done this he should certainly have lasted longer and put up a better performance. As it was, his alternate spurts and easy miles must have taken a lot out of him. These tactics may be all right when trying to break up a rival who is on one's shoulder, but for a leader they are the height of folly. The performance of the winner was only ordinary, though as far as we know at present he might have taken matters very easily after Shrubb's collapse. Shrubb ran 15 miles in 1 hour 28mins. and 20 miles in 2 hours 1 min. 25 secs. as against the times of 1 hour 30mins. 2secs. and 2 hours 3mins. 58secs. in the Longboat and Dorando Pietri race on the same track on December 15th. Longboat's full time, 2 hours 5mins. 40secs., does not compare with his own 2 hours 45mins. 5secs. when he beat Dorando Pietri, or the latter's 2 hours 44mins. 20secs. against Hayes. It almost looks as though Longboat's many races of late have taken a lot of the "snap" out of him and he ought to rest. The next meeting between Shrubb and Longboat (15 miles at Buffalo on the 25th) ought to produce a more even race. While Shrubb is not so good at 15 as at 10 miles, he can put up a big performance—if he exercise judgment. He should have more confidence in himself and rest content to trail Longboat all the way. The advantage of a pacemaker to make a hole in the atmonsphere is considerable, while the leader is always worried to feel a rival is just behind, biding his time.

OTHER CRACKS.

It is expected that Aldridge of England, and Siret and St. Yves of France will meet in a cross-country race near Paris on Sunday, and which ought to prove a capital struggle. St. Yves, who won the Edinburgh New Year's Marathon race, will soon be going to America and he will prove a thorn in the side of the cracks there. Aldridge can find no one to run him on this side and it will not be surprising if he also crosses the Atlantic. Should he do so, he, Appleby and Shrubb would make up a warm quartette to take on three men from any other country at 10, 15 or 20 miles. Writing of English runners, the pair (J. Sapsford and H. Wolledge of London) selected to represent this country in the New York six days' race are not likely to greatly distinguish themselves. One would have felt more confidence in better known men, such as Len Hurst, A Crudginton and G. W. Hart. France appears to be strongly represented in Cibot and Orphee, and the pair that can beat the Frenchmen will be very hot.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

It is very satisfactory to note how the Amateur Athletic Association is slowly coming round to a policy which will allow amateurs and perfessionals to meet without the former losing their status. At a recent meeting of the body named it was decided that amateurs may oppose professionals in purely Army and Navy sports without losing their status, providing they do not accept cash prizes. This is as it should be and when the principle is extended to all athletic circles, we shall soon get a really genuine body of amateurs, as many clubs will then put up cash prizes in some of the events, which will be more to the liking of most athletes. Curiously enough, at the same meeting, the Association decreed that its officials must not officiate at professional meetings. Now considering that some of the A. A. A. officials are professionals themselves, through having made money out of their association with sport as paid handicappers etc., this is somewhat Utopian.

BOXING.

A strong personality in sport has recently arrived in London. This is Hugh D. McIntosh of Sydney, who so ably "can" the Burns vs. Johnson contest. He is what the Americans would term a "hustler," and would we had a few of his sort to "wake up" home sporting circles! With such a man on the spot to do things on a big scale, we might stand a chance of discovering a real heavy-weight champion. We have plenty of little men right in the lime-light, as shewn by the doings of Welsh, Driscoll and Moran in America just now. Perhaps Ian Hague may regain some prestige for Old England and now that there is every prospect of a match between him and Gunner Moir, we shall be able to get a line as to his real ability. The men will probably contest for the English championship, which is right and proper, and the sooner it is recognised that this must be confined to Englishmen the better. We can also have an Empire championship, open to Britishers from all parts of the Empire, while, of course, the world's championship is a matter for the cracks from anywhere to contest for.

WRESTLING.

The final stage of the Alhambra catch-as-catch-can tournament produced some bouts. J. Lemm of Switzerland had to do all he knew to throw Pat Connelly of Ireland in the heavy-weight, the latter lasting 6mins. 7secs. in one bout and 17mins. 10secs. in the other. The most strenuous of all bouts, however, was seen in the light-weight, in which T. Rose and J. Broadbent—two North countrymen—wrestled for 2 hours 21mins. before the former gained the first fall, though his second was secured much quicker. The middle-weight went to Frank Crozier, a coloured man from Jamaica, who some think was a bit lucky. Irslinger of Austria was disqualified early in the competition or he would just about have won, while Carroll, last year's winner, had to retire in the semi-final through a damaged shoulder. In spite of this, he managed to throw Crozier, after unluckily losing the first fall, but did not feel equal to a third bout. Crozier beat Berry of Wigan in the final—time, 1 hour 45 mins. and 3mins. 23secs.—and plenty of feeling was shown. The tournament is likely to lead to some important matches, for J. Esson is out with a challenge to meet Lemm and the latter has been notified that Frank Gotch will not be averse to a match, if the Swiss likes to cross the Atlantic. As to lighter men, they are simply challenging each other right and left. Irslinger would like to meet Crozier and the latter also offers Carroll another chance, while others are in the field.

BILLIARDS.

John Roberts has shown improvement this week, but he does not appear likely to succeed in his task of conceding 4,000 points in 20,000 to Harverson. That he is still a great player, however, he has ably proved and on Tuesday he averaged over 50 for each visit to the table. Stevenson has been very much in evidence this week in his heat of the Burroughes-Watts tournament against Reece. Though the latter receives 1,500 points start he was relegated to second position with the match only two-thirds over, while at the half way stage the scratch man led by no fewer than 1,077 points—or in other words had scored 4,500 points to 1,923 by Reece. Stevenson was again at his best on resuming yesterday, when he increased his unfinished break to 598 before he failed at an easy red-loser. Besides this, he delighted his admirers by making breaks of 248 and 445.

THE TURF.

Quite a number of Grand National horses have been seen out recently. Mattie Macgregor was one of them and the manner he scored in the Warwickshire Handicap Steeplechase, under 12st. 6lbs., ought to please those who fancy the horse for the Grand National. Leinster's impost for the Grand National is a modest one and on seeing it many good judges said the old horse would stand a rare chance if he could reproduce anything like his old from. It now looks as though Sir F. Gallway's gelding has come back to something resembling past greatness, for he ran a creditable second to Mr. P. Nelke's Shady Girl in the Prince of Wales's Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park, where the fences are real "big 'uns." Following this, Leinster accounted for a good field in the Workshop Steeplechase of 500sovs. at Leicester, which will certainly cause many to highly fancy the old animal for the big Aintree event. At the time of writing, what wagering has taken place on the Grand National tends to make Mattie Macgregor favourite, with Springbok also in sound demand. As to the Lincolnshire Handicap, first choice in the betting list is Mercutio, all of which is in accord with what was written in these notes directly the weights appeared. To the Derby is a far cry and yet plenty of sportsmen are supporting Bayardo at odds of 5 to 2. Undoubtedly the colt is a really fine performer, as instanced by his running last season, but it is well to remember the candidates from other quarters are likely to be stronger than usual this year. Bayardo has a big advantage over many of his rivals, in the fact that he is trained on the famed Manton stretch of the Wiltshire Downs which, like Beckhampton, enables horses to be galloped on the peculiar springy turf, when many other courses are hard as a turnpike road through frost or a lot of dry weather.

FOOTBALL.

Scotchmen usually take defeats in a calm manner but anyone could forgive them for feeling sore over the result of the twenty-seventh Rugby International with Wales at Edinburgh on Saturday. The home side had much the better of the game and yet only scored 3 points as the result of a penalty kick, though Simpson virtually gained two other tries. On one occasion he just touched the corner flag while crossing the line and on the other was illegally held when dribbling the ball over the line. Wales had few chances, but Owen made the most of one of them near the end and set his three-quarters off from a tricky pass, and this led to a try, which was converted. Thus Wales scraped home decidedly lucky winners, and once more Taffy is well in the running for the championship. The Scottish Rugby Union, by the way, has not yet made any announcement regarding the cancelled match with England, although the Welsh, Irish and English delegates at the International Board meeting agreed that cancelling the fixture, without first consulting the Board, was wrong.

ASSOCIATION.

Strenuous cup ties have been the order since last writing and the tremendous "gates" show how the magic words "cup ties" attract the public. No fewer than 45,000 people saw Everton vanquished by Manchester United (1-0) at Manchester and an attendance of 33,000 and gate receipts of £1,885 was attracted by the Tottenham vs. Fulham match won by the former. The chief surprise of the round was the success (3-2) of Norwich City on visiting Liverpool, while another startler was the 9 goals to 0 victory of Burnley over the Crystal Palace—after a drawn game on Saturday. The third round will not bring any of the highly fancied teams together and the following should get through:—Derby County, Sunderland, Manchester United, Newcastle, Nottingham Forest, Tottenham, Bristol City and Sheffield Wednesday. The most exciting tie in the second round of the Scottish cup was the Dundee vs. Glasgow Rangers match and after 90 minutes' hard play there was no score. Celtic and Third Lanark got through easily, while others for the next round are Queen's Park, Clyde, Falkirk, Airdrieonians and St. Mirren.

IN GENERAL.

It is good to know a South African Association team of footballers will visit England next season and the tour may be a step towards putting the "Soccer" code on the same footing as "Rugger" in South Africa.

The Brooklands Motor Track authorities are constructing a test hill with gradients varying from 1 in 4 to 1 in 8, and which ought to ably discover the hill climbing ability of any car.

The National Sporting Club has fixed on eight weights suitable for boxing championships, and the confusion of "champions" at all sorts of weights may now be avoided.

The Grand Prix at the Monte Carlo Pigeon Shooting Tournament has ended in a victory for Cacciari of Italy with a score of 21 successive kills. Next came Count Eulenburg of Germany, 20 out of 21, Moncorge of France, 15 out of 16, and Wilder of England, 14 out of 16.

There are 223 entries for the Spring Show of Polo Ponies at the Agriculture Hall.

Stuart, the famous Cambridge University stroke, is now rowing in the 'Varsity boat, but at bow, the stroking of the crew being entrusted to Arbuthnot, the Freshman from Eton.

No fewer than 262 athletes competed in a recent road running race from Versailles to the outskirts of Paris (12 kilometres), the individual prize going to Tricoire, time 39mins. 54secs.

Clark of Australia beat Dupre of France and Van den Born of Holland in a series of sprint cycle races at Paris on Sunday.

"CARAN D'ACHE," the great caricaturist, was born at Moscow and was more Russian than French by nationality. His grandfather was one of Napoleon's Officers, and being taken prisoner in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, remained in Russia after his release and married a Russian lady. Following the fashion of French caricaturists, the artist signed his work not with his own name, Emmanuel Poire, but with the pseudonym "Caran D'Ache," which is the Russian for lead-pencil; going to Paris, he leaped into celebrity at the famous literary and artistic cafe—the "Chat Noir," by a series of Napoleonic drawings, the "Ombres Chinoises," and thereafter became the cartoonist of the "Figaro." He was a great master of line, and a caricaturist in the true sense, one of those whose work does not require a printed commentary beneath it to be ammsing, but brings their whole humour and significance in the drawing itself.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS,

Stamping Out Demonstrations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

A telegram from Belgrade states that the Government has ordered the Police to quell the attempts at anti-Austrian demonstrations, and warns the public that the disseminators of alarmist rumours will be rigorously punished. The telegram further says that the Government relies on the sincerity and goodwill of the Powers.

LATER.

Austria has semi-officially notified Servia that she must now formally announce to Austria her renunciation of all demands for autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for territorial compensation. Servia must promise to behave peacefully and ask Austria for economic concessions. This intimation is regarded as somewhat needlessly haughty.

THE FORFAR BYE-ELECTION.

Liberal Majority Reduced.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The bye-election in Forfarshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. John Sinclair to the Peerage, has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Falconer (Liberal) 6,422
Mr. Blackburn (Unionist).....3,970

The ballot shows that the Unionist increase is double the Liberal decrease, for at the last election Captain Sinclair (L) polled 6,796 votes and Mr. Mackay Barnard (U) 3,277 votes.

THE BRITISH IN MANCHURIA.

No Consul Needed at Harbin.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. McKinnon Wood, in reply to Mr. Rees, said that Government had considered the appointment of a Consul at Harbin, and had decided that British interests there did not yet warrant the expense. Arrangements had been made for the British Consul at Mukden to make occasional visits to Harbin and report on any change in the situation.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

Scotland becomes Conciliatory.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Scotland is now conciliatory and the end of the Rugby Football dispute is in sight.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Committee Stage Postponed.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Committee stage of the India Councils Bill, which had been fixed for to-morrow, has been postponed until Thursday at the request of Lord Curzon, who is suffering with his teeth.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Mr. Max Mueller, Secretary to the British Legation at Christiania, has been appointed Councillor to the British Legation at Peking.

Mr. Rumbold, First Secretary to the British Embassy in Madrid, has been appointed Councillor to the British Embassy in Tokio.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The "Times" on its Abolition.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The "Times" commenting on the abolition of the Military Supply Department in India expresses doubts as to the expediency of the step after such a short experience and recommends a continuance of the experiment until it has been tried under conditions which must necessarily change with inevitable changes in the highest Indian Civil and Military offices.

DR. AUREL STEIN.

Honoured by Oxford University.

LONDON, MAARCH 2.

Oxford University has conferred an Honorary degree on Dr. Aurel Stein, the explorer.

MR. J. S. MESTON proceeds home on six months' leave from 1st April, Mr. F. C. Harrison officiating in his place as Finance Secretary to the Government of India until the arrival of Mr. Meyer, who comes out from England by the mail steamer arriving at Bombay on 24th April.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Eighty per cent. Increase of Cost.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The House of Commons has voted a supplementary estimate of £910,000 for Old Age Pensions, being an increase of eighty per cent., as compared with the estimate for the first three months of the year.

LATER.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd-George said that the greatness of the cost of Old Age Pensions showed the depth of need for them. The amount of hidden poverty which had been revealed, especially in Ireland, was, he said, an appalling disgrace to a civilised country. The Act had disclosed 600,000 aged people who disdained charity. The State had promised to make an enquiry in Ireland, where it was alleged that 27,000 persons who were not entitled had been pensioned. If critics waited until the budget, Mr. Lloyd-George said that he would show them how to get money from the well-to-do.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT HOOGHLY.

Two Bengalis Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that a bomb has been found on a table in the Hughli District Board office and that it will be sent to Calcutta for examination.

LATER.

Kali Kristo Banerjee, a student of the Police Training School, Murshidabad, and another Bengalee youth, Babu Basanta Kristo Bose, have been arrested in connection with the supposed bomb found at the Hooghly Exhibition last Saturday. The bomb was discovered on a table in the Exhibition in an earthen utensil covered with paper and addressed to Mr. Kirode Krishna Biswas, Vice-Chairman of the Hooghly District Board and Secretary to the Exhibition, and was opened in the latter's office accompanying it. It was a letter addressed to Mr. Biswas stating that it was intended for him for allowing the sale of sweets prepared from foreign sugar within the court premises. It is a cylindrical case containing nails and what may be gun powder, but it is not yet known to what extent it was live.

DEATH OF RAJA RAMPAL-SINGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 2.

The death has occurred of Raja Rampal-singh of Kalakankar, Taluqdar of Oudh and a member of the leading Besain family of Rajputs, and who held fifth rank in Darbar. The Raja was editor of an English and a Hindu daily paper. The Hindustani issued from his estate at Talakankar and he was twice elected for the United Provinces Legislative Council for the Allahabad group of District Boards. He started as a Congress member, but seceded and became a keen critic of the Congress. He was interested in many agricultural pursuits and notably in sericulture to the great benefit of his community. He was hospitable in the extreme, genuine in a friend and strongest in politics. In him, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," the Taluqdars lose one of their prominent members.

THE REFORMS.

Mr. McRobert's Recent Speech.

LUCKNOW PRESS APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 2.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" in a leading article comments on the speech of Mr. McRobert at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce meeting at Cawnpore, supporting his protest against government by mandate and politic intrigue. It denies the need of Executive Provincial Councils and asks whether the proposal to establish them is based on utilitarian motives or to satisfy the ambitions of certain Indian gentlemen. It supports Mr. McRobert in his protest against the appointment of an Indian to the Imperial Executive Council, and points out that the business men of Cawnpore may well be opposed to an appointment which they consider affects the principle of British sovereignty in this country when, on the understanding that that principle was to remain unimpaired, they invested their money in India.

At a public meeting in Benares the proposal to establish Executive Councils was welcomed and it was suggested that the head of the administration should be a Governor and one Indian member appointed at least.

TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

A railway accident took place on Sunday night last near Pyinmana, when five vehicles were capsized or derailed. This was caused by a train parting and a collision following between the two parts.

A relief train was telegraphed for and sufficient repairs completed to permit of the Mandalay Down Mail passing in, though over ten hours late. Immediately after the passing of the Mail train, the transhipment of the contents of the derailed and capsized wagons was undertaken.

Another accident occurred yesterday on the Tounghoo-Pyuntaza section, through the breaking of a goods train axle, causing the derailment of two wagons and badly damaging the permanent way. A delay of several hours occurred. No lives were lost.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Postponed to 4th Instant.

ARABINDO GHOSE'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Alipore Bomb Conspiracy trial is adjourned to next Thursday, when Mr. Norton will address the Court for the prosecution and sum up the evidence, which has taken 95 days to take from 200 witnesses. The defence counsel will then reply. This will all take probably at least a fortnight.

To-day the Judge was engaged in the examination of exhibits which number 1,000, excluding supplementary matter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

A long written statement by Arabindo Ghose, the principal accused in the Alipore Conspiracy case, is published.

Arabindo declares his innocence, alleges that he never visited the Maniktola garden; that he only met Hemchandra Dass once; that he knew nothing of a seret society; that his brother, Barendra Kumar Ghose, never lived with him anywhere in Calcutta; that his religious preaching and literary pursuits made him unfit for looking after household affairs; that he received no letter purporting to have been written by Barendra about sweets and that the letter produced in Court was not and could not have been written by his brother; and that in his speeches he never said anything, nor intended to say anything, to excite or encourage the application of force or violence in any shape or form.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

Many Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

A shamiana, holding an immense crowd of Marwari Purju worshippers, in the Kumartoli section of Calcutta, caught fire from a lamp, on Sunday night last, and was completely burnt, despite the efforts of the fire brigade, with the result that 15 persons, including two women, were more or less severely burnt or injured in the rush made to escape.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION.

Protest against the Factory Legislation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Presiding at the Indian Jute Mills Association's annual meeting here, Mr. J. B. Strain made a strong protest against further factory legislation of any kind, on the ground that it might interfere with the ability of the Indian industry to hold its own in competition with manufacturers elsewhere.

This speech was made last week, but is only made available to-day.

EX-SOLDIER CHARGED WITH STEALING.

A Plea of Want.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

At the Alipore Police Court to-day, Conway, an ex-British soldier, was charged with stealing jewellery from the Raja of Tikari and admitted the offence, pleading want.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Citizen Committee Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

The result of last week's meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial is that the question of the erection of the Hall is to be referred to a local Committee of seven citizens of Calcutta. Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, will probably be President. All papers, including the latest views of Sir William Emerson, the Architect, and of the Committee of expert engineers will be placed before the Committee, who will be asked to pronounce their final decision.

The "Pioneer" trusts that a full investigation will be made into the financial side of the subject.

THE SANYASI SUSPECT.

Punished under Arms Act and for House Trespass.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

It now transpires that the 15 months' imprisonment to which the Sanyasi suspect, Lalit Kumar Ganguli, has been sentenced at Balasore, was under the Arms Act and for house trespass in connection with the offence of entering premises at Jalassore, where he threatened a European woman with a revolver, on alms being refused him.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province may visit Chitral this summer.

THE STRANDING OF THE "RAJPUT."

Precarious Position on the James and Mary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The position of the steamer "Rajput" on the James and Mary is not favourable, and doubts are entertained as to the probability of getting her off. She is partially across the navigable channel.

The "Statesman" says the steamer "Rajput" is in a precarious position and may break her back, in which case the greatest inconvenience will be caused to the shipping trade as the passage will be blocked for vessels of any size proceeding either up or down the river.

LATER.

The steamer "Rajput" floated off James and Mary last night and anchored abreast of Gaondkhali.

E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

An attempt to wreck the Kulna Mail at Singhia Station, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is reported.

The pointsman found a piece of rail jammed with the points, which would have upset any up train. Fortunately a down train passed first, knocking it out of its dangerous position.

There is evidence of some quarrel with the level-crossing keeper.

THE BAKRI-ID RIOT.

Eight More Rioters Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2

Mr. Bazlai Karim, Special Judge at Barrackpore, in connection with the late Bakri-id riot, has now found eight more Mahomedans guilty of rioting, and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CHURN CHAND BOSE.

Death Sentence Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day Justices Caspersy and Ryves confirmed the death sentence on Churn Chand Bose for the murder of Asutosh Biswas.

A VIOLENT CONSTABLE.

Sentence of Eight Years' Imprisonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

Police Constable Pertab Sing, who cut down two native policemen and two native citizens in the Puzundaung police guard, has been sentenced by Mr. Gaithkell, District Magistrate, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eight years, on four separate charges of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

AMERICAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

The Magistrate's trial will commence to-day of Mr. John Royal Strong, an American by birth and employed as assistant in the Nath Singh Oil Company fields at Yenangyaung.

He is charged with attempted murder, for having fired at and wounded with a revolver three native workmen employed in the same oil fields.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Question of Passports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

It is notified that passports for British subjects and subjects of Protected Native States desirous of travelling abroad will now be issued direct by the Chief Political Officer, to whom applications should in future be made.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Major E W. M. Powell is posted to "O" Battery, R. H. A., embarking for India on the 12th instant, vice Peel, whose posting is cancelled.

Second-Lieutenant Deighton is posted to the 1st Royal Warwicks.

Second-Lieuteanant Greig, Scottish Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission.

The following R. A. officers are permitted to exchange:—Lieutenant Highon, from 101st Company to 28th Company, Garrison Artillery; Lieutenant Edwards, from 66th to 101st Garrison Artillery; Second-Lieutenant Greenwood, from 22nd to 66th Garrison Artillery.

Lieut Hutchins, 3rd Gurkhas, is posted to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Civil Police.

CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Important Amendment.

The following letter to the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, No. 1099, dated 29th February 1909, was issued late last night as a Press Communique :—

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7206 of February 19th, in which you invite attention to item No. 13 of Part II of the First Schedule attached to Bill No. I of 1909 (an Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments), and enquire whether by this amendment it is intended to empower any lawful authority other than the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to permit any person to erect or set up any wall, fence, rail, post, step, booth or other structure or fixture in or upon any street or upon or over any channel, drain, well or tank.

2. In reply, I am to say that Government have no such intention. The Corporation are doubtless aware that the wording of section 312 as it now stands gives power to persons who have obtained the permission of the Commissioner under section 310 or 317 to erect certain obstacles in public thoroughfares. Neither section, 310 or 317, refers to the obstacles which the Commissioner may permit under section 5 of the Bombay Tramways Act. The amendment in question is intended to include these and similar additions to the obstructions already provided for by sections 310 and 317, and thus to remove a doubt concerning the Municipal Commissioner's power to permit persons to erect such additional obstructions.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that the Corporation would have been glad to receive intimation of the intention of Government to amend section 312 in this fashion. I am to remark in this connection that inasmuch as the amendment is purely formal, and only regularizes powers already exercised by the Commissioner and the Corporation, and inasmuch as His Excellency the Governor in Council is assisted in Council by six members of the Corporation, who are competent to secure the interests of that body when legislation is under the consideration of the Legislative Council, there appears to be no necessity for intimating to the Corporation in advance such trifling verbal additions to the Municipal Act. I am however to add that Government have no objection to giving such intimation, whenever such a course is practicable, in future.

REVISION SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Indebtedness of Landholders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

A recent Government Resolution has been issued on the report on the Revision Settlement operations in the Pyapon district. It says that according to the Census figures of 1901 about 73 per cent. of the population were agricultural and 27 per cent. Burmese. There has no doubt been a substantial increase in the population since that year, but in the Settlement Officer's opinion the people are better off now than at the time of the Settlement and have increased their standard of living by 10 to 12 per cent.

It is difficult to estimate such a rise in figures with confidence, but the Lieutenant-Governor shares the view that the people of this tract are decidedly well off. Nevertheless they appear also to be in debt to a considerable extent. The Settlement Officer does not commit himself to the opinion whether the indebtedness has or has not increased since the last settlement, but his remarks are not reassuring. They support, on the whole, the view which has recently been expressed by several officers, that, so far as the necessities of cultivation go, there is no need for the agriculturist to borrow in a very large number of the cases in which he does so, and the money is more often than not spent on mere extravagance. The increase in the size of holdings, to which both the Settlement Officer and the conference attribute the increased cost of cultivation, is also one of the reasons assigned by some for the indebtedness of the landholders in Lower Burma.

The matter of the indebtedness of the cultivators of the delta is now receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's special attention, and he has decided to depute an officer to make exhaustive enquiries on the subject.

RECENT DESERTION OF KAKARS.

Reported Enagement.

LIEUT. A. GWATKIN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

It is reported that Lieutenant A. Gwatkin, 15th Lancers, has been killed on the Baluchistan border in a conflict with the gang of Kakars who deserted from the Zhob Levy Corps last month and which has since committed several offences in British Territory.

GENERAL WOLFE-MURRAY, Commanding the Secunderabad Division, arrived at Madras on a tour of inspection yesterday morning and is staying at Government House. He inspected the Volunteer Guards last evening.

WITH the Duke of Abercorn as president and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress as patrons, a club with the title of the City of London Ladies' Amateur Swimming Club is about to be formed, with the object of encouraging ladies engaged in the city to obtain a knowledge of swimming and life-saving.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Annual Exhibition.

BIG COLLECTION FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA.

THE annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society is a local institution which is continually growing in size and importance. It receives increasing support from all parts of India and of this the eighteenth Exhibition which is opened to the public in the Town Hall to-day is the latest instance. The collection which has been effectively hung in the main hall is the largest the Society has yet shown and numbers some 600. About 850 works were submitted to the Committee, but limitation of space compelled them to decline a large number. Still the exhibition is appreciably larger, the numbers hung in the two previous years being 536 and 482 respectively. The principal increase is in the Water Colours section. This numbers 270 compared with the 184 last year, while Black and White Drawing has evidently taken a big leap forward in popularity. Of this class of work the Committee received no fewer than some 200 specimens, but the space allotted to this section of the Exhibition was such that only a small though very excellent selection from these could be given room. Oil Colour paintings on the other hand are fewer this year, but exhibits of sculpture have developed in number. There is also an attractive collection of designs for wall decoration and a strong photographic section.

Below we append a list of prize awards and accompany this by some notice of the works which have been so recognised by the Committee. A notice of the remaining works of the Exhibition will appear later.

PRIZE PICTURES.

The work which has been awarded the Society's Gold Medal as being the best in the Exhibition is a large portrait of the late Sorabjee B. Bhabha by Mr. M. F. Pithawalla. It shows a full sized figure of Bhabha standing by a table and lightly resting on it a book which he has in his hand. It is a fine piece of portraiture in which the pictures are boldly and expressedly outlined while the general composition of the picture is attractive. Standing on the table is a piece of Indian pottery and behind it is a screen with some silver colour pattern. The colours of these give some relief for the generally heavy tones of the picture and at the same time are sufficiently subdued not to be out of harmony with the sombre Parsi costume. My Daughters' portrait by Mr J P Gangooly which takes the Society's award for the best oil painting is a work in another style. It is a bright and vigorous piece of figure painting. A native girl dressed in a costume of mauve and gold is carrying some piece of silver work and seems to be pausing in her walk. The figure is thrown into bold prominence against the heavily shadowed background and is altogether a striking and impressive piece of work full of vigorous drawing and colour. Lieutenant H K Kitson, is awarded the Society's prize for the best work in water-colours for his sketch of I M S "Hyacinth" in Bombay Harbour, This is a bright and breezy sketch of the white cruiser lying with two other black warships and beam and astern of her. It is a cloudy rather wild day, and Mr Kitson has made the best use of the changing tints of a tumbling sea. We like this sketch better than his "Discharging Coal, Bombay Harbour." This is another busy harbour scene, but it has hardly the same sense of life and movement which has been imparted to the other picture.

A PICTURE OF AN INDIAN HISTORY.

Mr. G. D. Chaogi receives a prize for the best representation of an incident of Indian History, and has chosen "The Coronation of Shivaji." It is a good piece of work, rich in colour effects, although one must confess to finding some monotony of red tints. Another prize for figure painting is awarded to Mr. S. L. Haldankar. His "Waiting" is a picture of a native woman, standing in patient attitude with her left hand raised to her cheek, and her elbow supported in the right hand. The figure drawing is good and the artist has been happy in his choice of colours, but one would have liked more expression in the features. Colonel E. A. Hobday has sent a series of pictures called "The Story of a Tiger Hunt," which received an award for painting of animal life. There are six of them, and we like the first and last best. The first shows the tiger in his lair, lifting himself with head thrown back, as he catches the sound of a shikari's footsteps, from the carcase of a bullock. Colonel Hobday has given the central figure of the tiger a pose. It is vividly suggestive of strength and litheness. The third picture showing the hunt in full progress from the backs of six elephants is a breezy sketch full of bright patches of colour and in the last of the series where the hunters are returning from the chase with the elephants fording a stream, the faint tints of a fading sunset are casting a gleam on the clear still water

CONTRASTS AND COLOURS.

Mr. L. N. Taskar's "Mamma here comes a Cart" is an impression of native scene. In the foreground a woman dressed in vivid crimson, stands in strong contrast to the body of the picture. The colours scheme in fact is full of contrasts of a milder kind, but the total effect is pleasing Altogether this painting of a sandy bit of country with the native of the carts on the road is an excellent piece of work. One of the most attractive pictures in the Exhibition is Miss Pirie's "On a Country Road." It is all in light and delicate tints which are beautifully harmonious, its dominant notes being grey and gold. In the foreground a bullock cart is passing and while strong midday sunshine lights up the white parts and the carts woodwork and brightens the gold of the wayside grasses dark blue. Grey shadows are thrown across the roadway. Miss G. Villiers Stuart who is a sister of Lady Muir Mackenzie sends a very nice water colour on which there are some clever light and cloud effects, but Mr. L. E. Agaskar's "Water lift" is not faultlessly drawn and some of his colour contrasts are a little jarring Of Mr. O.Hora's two pictures "In the Glowming" and "After Glow" one prefers the second, The first is rather spoilt by the sky effect though the stretch of low marshy land covered in parts with thick undergrowth is distinctly well painted, The "After Glow" of a sunset reflected from a faintly tinted sky into shallow placid water is a nice piece of work, Mr. V. V. Dhurandhar's. "The Bridesmaids," a picture at a Hindu wedding, is full of characteristic colour effect, but there seems something lacking in movement and expression.

Several local artists send some creditable specimens of sculpture and a good notion for wall decoration Miss Baiai L Palamkote takes the prize with a pretty design of grape bunches vine-leaves. In the photographic section chief honours go to Mrs. Hart and Mr. G. Lynde, the former of whom has some fine work from the wilds of Cashmir. Mr. Lynde also shows some delicate work in morning mist effects.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

In the evening a Conversazione and private-view in the Town Hall was largely attended. The guests were entertained by the music of the Taj Mahal Orchestra during their examination of the pictures. Among those who attended were Sir Basil Scott, Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mrs. and Miss Heaton, the Hon'ble W. H. Sharp, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Principal Covernton, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. J. Hall and others.

PRIZE LIST.

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition, "The late Sorabjee B Bhabha, Esq., Mr M. F. Pithavalla (Bombay).

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours "My Daughter's Portrait," Mr J P Gangoly (Calcutta).

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours, "H M S Hyacinth, Bombay Harbour," Lt H K Kitson, R N. (Bombay)

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White. "Still Life" Miss M D Kapadia and Miss J D Kapadia, Bombay.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture, "Contemplation." Mr K R Velanka Bombay.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography, "Misty Mountains, Kashmir." Mrs Hart, Roorkee.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H E The Governor's prize for the best picture in the Exhibition, "Discharging coal, Bombay Harbour," Lt H Kitson, RN.

Mr Vrijbhukandas Atmaram's prize for the best painting in oil or water-colours of any incident in Indian History, "Coronation of Shivaji," Mr G D Chaogi, (Bombay).

Messrs Dharamsi and Narotam M Gokuldas' prize for the best figure composition by a native of India in any medium, "Waiting." Mr S L Haldankar, (Bombay).

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart.'s prize for the best painting of Animal Life in oil or water-colours, "The Story of a Tiger Hunt," Col. E A Hobday (Rawalpindi.)

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy's prize for the best picture in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist in oil or water-colours. "My Daughter's Portrait," Mr J P Gangooly (Calcutta.)

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

The Hon Mr Ewil Scott's prize for the best landscape in oils, "Mamma, here comes a Cart," M L N Tasker (Bombay)

Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's prize for the best portrait in oils, "Late Sorabji B. Bhabha, Esq." Mr M F Pithavala

H H The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize for the best picture by a lady (Indian subject). "On a County Road," Miss Pirie (Lucknow)

WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

H H The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize for the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject). "Sapor, Kashmir," Miss G Villiers-Stuart.

H H The Maharajah of Bhavnager's prize for the best picture in water-colours by a Native of India. "Water Lift," Mr S P Agaskar (Bombay).

The late Mr Gostling's prize for the best pair of sketches in water-colour by a lady. "In the Gloaming" and "After Glow" Mrs. O'Hara (Karachi).

Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart's prize, for the best figure-painting (Indian subject). "The Bridesmaids", Mr V V Dhurandhar, (Bombay).

SCULPTURE DESIGNING, etc.

Mr Anundjee Nanjee's prize for the best model in plaster or terra-cotta by a Native of India. "Gosavi," by Mr K R Velanker (Bombay).

Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey's prize for the best specimen of model from life in plaster. Bust of Sadashivrao Wagle, by Mr V V Wagh (Bombay).

Mr Dorab J Tata's prize for the best design in house decoration work. Miss Baiai L Palamkote (Bombay).

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart.'s prize for the best set of six photographs, not less than 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches, taken and printed by any process by an Amateur in India. Mrs. Hart.

H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize for the best photograph of Indian landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an Amateur. "And o'er the earth the breath of morning sighed," Mr Eardley Wilmot.

The "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" prize for the best pictorial composition in photography; the negative to be taken, developed and printed by an Amateur since the last Exhibition. "When the sun breaks through the morning mist," Mr G Lynde (Madras).

H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize for the best set of four quarter plate or 5 by 4 photographs, entirely the work of an Amateur. Mr Aubrey Rheinus (Bombay).

Mr Dorab J Tata's prize for the best photographs of an Indian architectural subject, entirely the work of an Amateur Mr S V Bhandarkar (Bombay).

Mr Dorab J Tata's prize for the best photograph of animals or figures, entirely the work of an Amateur, Mr J S Tarapovalla (Bombay).

HIGHLY COMMMENDED.

Water Colours.

"Evening, Killari Bay" Mrs. O'Hara; "Peer Panbail Range" from the Jhelum, Miss G. Villiers Stuart; "Iris fields in Kashmir," Miss G. Villiers Stuart; "Colaba, Bombay," L. Scott; "New Bazar" Miss H. G. Macfarlan; "Karachi," Miss H. G. Macfarlan; "Hindu Temple," Mr. R. Hanny; "Udepoor Palace, S. L. Huldanker; "Green calm below, blue quietness above," Dr. A. M. Benson; "Street in Surat," F. Yorksmith; "Presi, a boatman's daughter." Mrs. Percy Brown; "A," New Zealand Lassie," E. K. Strutton.

CRAYON AND PASTEL.

"Still Life", V. V. Sattie; "La Toque Mavijik", Miss H. R. Pirie; "Pride of Buity," S. R. Harpanalli; "Head," D Y Bankar; "Me and my pipe," Erechshah Pestonjee.

OIL COLOURS.

"K. R. Cam," F. M. Pithawala; "The Lute Mr. Karsandas Chabildas," M. F. Pithawala; "The Gift," W. Rowbothan; "The Lord Lamington," F. M. Pithawala; "A Strolling Minstrel," V. C. French; "A Hindoo Lady," Miss Soonabai Jasawala; "A Sea beach," J. P. Gangoli; "The dying tiger," Edgar Fisher; "Remembrance of the childhood," L. P. Gurav; "Water maid," A. D. Chaoji.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

"Landscape studies," Shivaram F. Bhandarkar; "The approach to Muscat," Stanley Reed; "The stormy sky," Devare & Co; "Quiet corner of Hanging Gardens," U A Spence; "Sweet Seventeen," U A Spence; "A Puritan," G. Lynde; "Harbour front Bushire," Stanley Reed; "Over the Western Hills," Lynde; "Moon Light Sea" Devare and Co.

DESIGNS, ETC.

Mr. Vijabukandas Atmaram.
Mrs. Suraj.

COMMENDED.

Water Colours.

"A glimpse of the Jhelum river Shahadipur, Kashmir," Col H H Hart; A "Norfolk Cornfield," Mrs Lawrence Carr; "A bank of Columbines as on the Zojilapara, Kashmir," Mrs G G Lang; "Banat, Aba road", Miss Dorothy Lynn; "Mang Tak, Aba road," Miss Dorothy Lynn; "On the Lower Marg, Gulmarg," Mrs G G Lang; "Sunrise, Bombay Harbour," V H Veewers; "Ruins at Bharhanpur," Capt A P Stewart; "Across the Chowpatti sands," Miss G Villiers Stuart. "Early morning," L Scott; "With her needle," K B Chudekar; "Mazzaffarpur," L Scott; "M noise," K B Chudekar; "Evening Haze" Sopor, Kasmir, Col H H Hart.

BLACK AND WHITE CRAYONS, PASTELS, ETC.

"Delicious occupation," C Gooranatham; "Street sweeper resting," C Gooranatham; "Meditation," S P Bandorawalla."

"A Maratha Lady," K Easwaran; "Illustration to a Rhyme," Mrs. Gell; "Mama Mama", Miss Mary Morris.

OIL COLOURS.

"Coolico" W. Rowbotham; "The Duk," J. P. Gangooli; "During the Ashadi Festival at Pandharpoor, E E Stretton; "The Moon Rise," J. P. Gangooli; "The portrait," S. L. Haldanker, "Heather and Gorse", W. M. Sterling; "Still life", P. V. Ghoting; "Misty Morning", J. P. Gangooli; "Study of a head from Life", K. R. Kirtakar.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

"Back Bay from Malabar Hill", K. F Scervy; "Pictures that tell the story," P. S. Joshi; "Animals from Victoria Gardens," K. G. Sattie.

DESIGNS.

FOR HORSE DECORATION.—Isac Ibraham. "Laxmi," U. B Talwadkar.

DESIGN FOR PANEL.—R U. Vijayakar.

THE "PURBABANGLA."

Editor Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Babu Indrabhandra Basu, the Editor of the 'Purbabangla," a vernacular weekly, was arrested last night on a charge of sedition and his house searched.

DINIZULU'S TRIAL.

Eighty Witnesses to Date.

MORE ABOUT THE "SNAKE" STORY.

Greytown, January 15.

On the resumption of the Dinizulu trial to-day the Magistrate, Mr. Armstrong, gave evidence regarding the correspondence with Dinizulu, in the course of which Dinizulu said Bambata's wife had never been his ward, and he knew nothing about the rebels at Usutu. Dinizulu added that he did not even know the names of the rebels, other than Cakijana and Mangati, but neither of these had been to Usutu. Dinuzulu expressed pleasure at the fact that witness had informed him of the rebels being at Usutu. He hoped that Mr. Armstrong would not take any further steps in the matter, as if the rebels heard that enquiries were being made they might escape. Dinizulu offered to try and capture the rebels, but the prisoner only sent in half a dozen.

Mr. Armstrong stated that he had occasion to reprove Dinizulu for holding a hunt without permission, and obtaining 90 rounds of ammunition. Dinizulu said he had never had in his mind the assembling of an army at Usutu.

Replying to Mr. Schreiner, Mr. Armstrong said Dinizulu indicated that he wished to be "a good Government man," and that he (witness) had no complaint to make against the prisoner up to November, 1905.

The cross-examination of Mr. Armstrong closed shortly before the Court rose, when the inquiry was adjourned until Monday. It is practically certain that the prosecution will close their evidence on Monday. Eighty witnesses have been called up to the present.

Referring to the "snake" incident, in connection with which Mr. Freeman, clerk to Mr. Armstrong, gave startling evidence some time ago, Mr. Armstrong, stated to-day that he was a little nervous at the time, but never expected that any harm would come to him at Dinizulu's kraal, although he thought something might happen to him in the future. He heard rumours that Dinizulu was going to organise a hunt, and invite Sir C. Saunders and himself, and that their deaths would ensue. Rumours were also abroad that Sir C. Saunders and witness were organising a hunt, to which Dinizulu would be invited, when the whites would capture him. Dinuzulu, before the rebellion, was useful to the Government, and quickly obeyed orders. Mr. Armstrong stated that he had absolutely no knowledge about Sir Charles Saunders presenting Dinizulu with 3,000 cartridges. In reply to other queries, Mr. Armstrong said that since the Boer war there had been repeated references to Dinizulu in the Press. Dinizulu frequently sent him cuttings from one Natal paper, and discussed the advisability of instituting an action for libel.

The special correspondent of the Natal "Witness" writes :—The 20th instant is now referred to as the probable date on which the Crown will resign its command of the witness-box, and hand over to the defence the privilege of calling the witnesses to be examined. With about five weeks for the defence, which is considered a fair estimate, and a few days for the addresses and judgment, the case may yet terminate by the end of February. At all events it should not trespass largely upon March. The tediousness of the proceedings is beginning to tell on both Bench and Bar, and is reflected in the encounters which take place between counsel, and which become more frequent and more lively as time goes on. The occasion on which Mr. Schreiner stated that he had learnt not to place any confidence in Mr. Carter was the climax of many small passages at arms, and was quite in accord with the policy which Mr. Schreiner instituted at the commencement of the trial when he said. "I do not want any favours, I only want justice."

DINIZULU THE FIRST WITNESS.

Greytown, January 18.

The Crown case against Dinizulu entered upon the last stages to-day, when the Magistrate, Mr. Armstrong, was briefly examined by Mr. Justice Boshoff. Mr. Armstrong stated that he had known the prisoner for five years. In his opinion Dinizulu was not easily swayed, and being strong-minded he was unlikely to be influenced by the indunas. Dinizulu was a man who had his own way. When the East Coast fever regulations were announced Dinizulu's people were strongly opposed to them, but the prisoner made them obey his order, so saving the authorities a great deal of trouble. Mr. Armstrong stated that he was not aware what caused the difference between Dinizulu and Mankulumana.

A native messenger gave evidence regarding gwiyaing (rejoicing) taking place. When the news of the death of Sitshitshili was reported Dinizulu was in his tent at the time, and must have heard the gwiyaing, but no attempt was made to stop this.

Another native related his experience of the doctoring ceremony at Usutu, and the presence of rebels there. He was not sure whether Mankulumana underwent this rite.

This afternoon the evidence was chiefly formal. The Registrar was the last witness for the Crown, and gave evidence regarding certain documents.

At 4-30 the Crown closed its case, the Attorney-General making no comment.

Mr. Schreiner, replying to the Judge President, said he did not propose to make a lengthy opening address to-morrow, and would at once call Dinizulu. The Court then adjourned.

Two months have elapsed since the trial commenced, and 95 witnesses have been called, of whom 70 were natives. It is not expected that the defence will occupy more than a month.

THE DEFENCE OPENED.

Greytown, January 19.

The public were well represented when the Court opened this morning, in view of Mr. Schreiner's opening statement for the defence, and Dinizulu's appearance in the witness-box.

Dinizulu, looking well, and clad in a khaki suit arrived early.

Mr. Schreiner, in a short opening address, said it was unnecessary for him to advance a long statement in regard to the very serious charges in the indictment. Having consulted with his client, he had come to the conclusion that it would be far better that Dinizulu should at once put before the Court a frank and full statement of the facts within his own personal knowledge in regard to the matters concerning which his conduct was called into question. He wished to make it very clear that in adopting this course he was doing so with no desire to withhold any information which the Bench might think should be placed before the Court.

Continuing, Mr. Schreiner said that naturally Dinizulu's statement would be very lengthy, and would probably occupy several days. He hoped to show that Dinizulu was not responsible for any of the serious charges which had been made. If, after Dinizulu left the box, points arose from other witnesses evidence which Dinizulu might explain, he hoped opportunity would be given him to do so.

Dinizulu then went into the box, and gave evidence in Zulu. The first part of his statements were a recapitulation of the Boer war incidents.

In the course of his evidence, Dinizulu stated that he was 49 years of age. He briefly traced the history of events up to occupancy of Usutu. Referring to the fort there, Dinizulu explained that it was built with the approval of the authorities during the Boer war. He was allowed to go out riding, and feared that the Boers might have attacked him. He supplied the British with scouts, and on one occasion sent a large native impi to raid cattle, the natives also capturing a number of guns. After the war Dinizulu stated, he was presented with a gun by the Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Shepstone, for good services rendered. Dinizulu emphatically denied that he collected guns to use against the Natal Government.

Continuing his evidence Dinizulu, referring to his native bodyguard, said it was formed during the war for protective purposes against the Dutch. There was no use for it after peace was declared. It was possible that later some natives went through manœuvres for fun, but there were never any organised manœuvres. Regarding the gun firing at Usutu, Dinizulu stated that occasionally arguments arose between the natives as to who was the best shot. They would settle the dispute by firing at bottles. Sometimes he would take part in these competitions, but never with any idea of preparing to fight the Government forces. Dinizulu spoke of getting 3,600 rounds of rifle ammunition from Sir Charles Saunders. He was allowed to purchase up to 90 rounds.

Dinuzulu denied giving instructions for the secreting of guns previous to visiting Maritzburg. He also denied having destroyed important documents.

Nearly all the afternoon was spent in getting Dinuzulu to identify guns.

The Court then adjourned.

Reuter's correspondent learns that the Attorney-General has not yet decided whether Dinizulu will be indicted for murder.

It is understood that after this trial has been completed, the Judge President, Sir William Smith, will return to the Transvaal, Mr. Justice Dove Wilson taking his place.

Greytown, January 20.

At the trial of Dinizulu to-day, the accused continued his identification of the guns, of which there are 152 guns and nine revolvers as exhibits. In a number of instances he denied all knowledge of the weapons which the Crown witnesses had declared belonged to him. Dinizulu identified several of the weapons as being his own personal property, remarking that one weapon was presented to his father, Cetewayo, by the late Queen. Dinizulu denied collecting guns from young Zulus after they had used them, and said the Usutu fort was all tumbled down, Dinizulu stated that he had never given a gun to Bambata, alleging that a witness had made such a statement because he (Dinizulu) had a case against him. The prisoner also denied having enrolled as members of his bodyguard any of the rebels who had given evidence.

Dinizulu denied the volley-firing at Usutu except on occasions during the war when an attack was expected from the Boers, also when he defeated Daniels in the civil action. Dinizulu also denied having armed natives at Usutu. Referring to one revolver, he said he accepted it from a native as security for debt.

THE PLOT AGAINST SIR C. SAUNDERS.

Greytown, January 21.

Dinizulu was again examined by Mr. Schreiner this morning. He denied having expressed a wish to have Sir Charles Saunders killed at a hunt. Referring to the poll tax, Dinizulu said all Zulus resented the law, and it was not easy to get his own people to pay, although he paid himself. Many natives from various districts came to him stating that they were unable to pay the tax. He urged them to find the money. Messengers from Chief Tilonke arrived inquiring whether he had not given orders for all white animals to be killed. Dinizulu said he replied in the negative and said he was unable to understand why such rumours got abroad.

Referring to the ox-tail ornaments and shields found at his kraal, he said they were used in wedding celebrations, but not for fighting. Dinizulu detailed the events on the occasion of Bambata's visit to Usutu, stating that he had never heard of Bambata before. Bambata told him that he was always getting into trouble in Natal about his rent, being in great difficulties about payment, and he asked witness whether he would allow him to take up his abode at Usutu. Witness, who at the time was under medical treatment, had at first refused to see Bambata, delegating that office to Mankulumana. Although Bambata pressed to be allowed to stop at Usutu witness refused, telling him to go from whence he came and make representations to the authorities concerning his grievances. At that interview no mention was made of any intention to rebel. Before Bambata left Usutu he begged to be allowed to leave his wife and family, as they were weary, and witness reluctantly consented. Witness never gave Bambata a gun. It was also untrue that witness laughed when informed of Inspector Hunt's death. Asked why he did not inform Sir C. Saunders of Bambata's interview when Sir C. Saunders requested him to try and capture Bambata, Dinizulu said he was afraid to do so in view of Bambata having proved himself to be an enemy to the Government.

Dinizulu, continuing his statement, incidentally denied being connected with the murder of Gence.

The Bench pointed out that the prisoner was not charged with the murder.

Dinizulu also denied identifying himself with Bambata's cause, or having caused natives to arm. Referring to Siganandi, Dinizulu said he urged him to pay the poll tax and to assist the Government rather than help Bambata. Witness admitted seeing Cakijana at Usutu. Cakijana had failed to find him a doctor, and when he told witness of Bambata's doings, witness reprimanded him for mixing himself with Bambata's affairs, observing that such behaviour might get witness into trouble. The Court then adjourned.

In the course of his evidence, Dinizulu said he had longed to send an impi to assist the Government against the rebels, when he learned that the rebels were using his war-cry and a badge. He admitted that he could have arrested Cakijana with his own hands, but said he did not see what good that would have done, seeing that Bambata was not there. Witness said he wished to send an impi and under those circumstances would have killed Bambata and Cakijana. When he (witness) was fighting he had no pity.

The proceedings were again adjourned.

(To be Continued.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.

Mr. George Grossmith's announcement that he is going to retire reminds me (writes "An Old Reporter") of a delightful experience in those now far-off days when, thanks to Mr. Grossmith, all England was humming the tune of "You should see me dance the polka." I had written to ask him for an "interview," and his reply was prompt and encouraging. But he stipulated an unusual condition—that I should meet him at his hotel at eleven o'clock in the morning and undertake to stay there and lunch with him at one o'clock. For the purposes of a column "interview" half an hour with Mr. Grossmith was ample; in half an hour he gave me more than enough "copy" for my purpose.

And then, adds our correspondent, Mr. Grossmith set to work to interview me, and well on to lunch time and all through lunch we talked about newspapers and newspaper work. "No doubt you thought my condition curious," he said before I left him, "but I will tell you why I made it. People think my life is all laughter; it isn't; much of it is nightmare. Before my entertainment I am dreadfully nervous that things will go wrong; I am never really happy until I find that the audience is with me: if I succeed the happiness carries me through the night, but next morning there comes a dreadful reaction, and when I have to bear that alone it is a dreadful experience. Usually I have a friend to talk me through the bad time, but he had to go away this morning, and you don't know how much your company has meant to me. You'll forgive me for laying a little trap for you?" I suggested that the experiment had had an element of risk for Mr Grossmith; I might have hoced him. "A small risk that, with a newspaper man," he said. "I knew you would be able to talk 'shop'. All newspaper men do, and it's the most refreshing talk I know. But I may be prejudiced; perhaps I like it most because it recalls days when nervous depression and I were strangers—when I was a reporter at Bow-street."

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Bombay Junior Tournament.

OPENING ROUND.

The first round of the Bombay Junior Polo Tournament was played yesterday afternoon at the Gymkhana Club. Only four of the teams who had entered were able to turn out, viz., Idar, the 26th Cavalry, General Alderson's team and Government House, and a good deal of disappointment was caused by the scratching of Bhopal, who had won the open tournament a week or so before.

The first match was played between Idar and the 26th Cavalry, the teams being :—

IDAR :—No. 1, Thakore Bhoor Singh ; No. 2, Maharaj Kumar Daulat Singh ; No. 3, Thakore Dhoukal Singh, and back, Maharaj Kishan Singh.

26TH CAVALRY :—No. 1, Mr. J. A. Collum; No. 2, Mr. G. H. Summers ; No. 3, Captain Popham, and back, Mr. J. S. Moir,

UMPIRE.—Mr. Hildebrand.

The first chukker opened evenly and a goal was scored by each side. Soon after this two collisions occurred, though the first was not serious, The second, however, was between Captain Popham and the Mahraj Kishan Siugh. Both horses and riders came over and Kishan Singh who seemed much shaken retired. Captain Popham also went off by arrangement and a foul was given against the Cavalry.

Directly after the opening of the second chukker Thakore Bhoor Singh scored for Idar with a long shot. Then the Cavalry attacked, but were driven back and Bhoor Singh got a third point for the native team with another beautiful long drive. Idar pressed for some time, but then the Cavalry broke away and Mr. Collum scored.

Idar took up the attack at once in the third chukker, and a goal followed from Dhokal Singh They kept their attack going strongly and from some tight play before the goal secured another point Half-time :—

Idar	5 Goals.
26th Cavalry	2 Goals.

Idar were again on the ball, when the game was resumed and Bhoor Singh scored from a beautiful shot at an angle. With another long shot he just failed, but put on another goal before the bugle went.

In the next chukker the Cavalry pressed unsuccessfully for some time. In both of the two last chukkers the teams seemed to have tired, both played loosely, and Idar in particular were slack in front of goal. Idar put on one more goal and were easy winners. Final score :—

Idar	8 Goals.
26th Cavalry	2 Goals.

The second game was played between Government House and General Alderson's team from Poona. Teams :—

GENERAL ALDERSON'S TEAM:—No. 1, Mr. Wallace; No. 2, General Alderson ; No. 3, Major Bremner ; back, Major Martin.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE :—No. 1, Captain Lucas ; No. 2, Mr. A. K. Graham ; No. 3, Captain Greig ; back, Thakore Gaman Singh.

UMPIRES :—Mr. Hildebrand and Captain. Popham.

The game opened with an attack by General Alderson's team, and the General playing at No. 2 narrowly missed a score. Captain Greig took the ball down, but was too closely followed by Major Martin. The General's team went off again and Captain Greig saved well in the mouth of the goal, Several hits were missed in midfield and then General Alderson took the ball down, but sent it behind. Thakore Gaman Singh gave Government House a start and Captain Greig carried the ball down. His shot however went behind. There was some more wild hitting near General Alderson's side goal and then Captain Greig put in a good shot which went behind.

Mr. Wallace opened the second chukker with a good run, but after play at close quarters, Government House got away, but were sent back by Major Martin a little past the centre line, Major Bremner took the ball out, Thakore Gaman Singh came away well, but overran the ball in the centre and then an attack by the General's side was stopped by Mr. Graham. A long shot by Major Bremner went wide. Captain Lucas and Captain Greig attacked for Government House, but neither was successful. Greig tried a cross shot from a throw in but it was several yards wide. General Alderson then came away, but the ball went out by Cruickshank Road. Mr, Graham took the ball down but Major Martin once more cleared. General Alderson got away well, but was hard pressed by Thakore Gaman Singh and put his shot several yards wide. After some play in midfield Captain Greig eventually got away by himself and with the goal at his mercy scored an easy point for Government House. The half time bugle went immediately with the score :—

Government House	1 Goal.
General Alderson's Team	Nil.

The game re-opened with a smart but fruitless run by Mr, Graham, Major Bremner took the ball some distance towards the other end, but Capt. Lucas relieved and the ball went out. General Alderson tried a wide shot and Thakore Gaman Singh got the ball away. Mr. Graham came away to midfield. A minute later after a free hit taken by Thakore Gaman Singh he ran down again but the ball bouncing he lost it and General Alderson's side returned.

The fourth was a fast and hotly contested chukker, which closed with a score from close quarters by General Alderson. This made the game level again.

The fifth chukker opened in favour of Government House and Mr. Graham following up Thakore Gaman Singh tried a long high drive which went however a few yards wide. Mr. Wallace came down for the Poona team and a hot attack was eventually cleared by Thakore Gaman Singh. Mr. Graham missed a good opening in midfield and the ball was taken out by General Alderson's side. Thakore Gaman Singh and Capt. Greig carried play to the other end, and here after a warm attack the ball went out.

For the sixth chukker time having been played and the scores being level the goals were widened. Government House attacked at once, Captain Greig getting away but shooting wide Thakore Gaman Singh checked a dangerous run by Mr. Wallace and after that the ball was sent behind. Captain Greig then put the ball behind and Major Martin who took the free hit almost scored. Thakore Gaman Singh beat off the attack. General Alderson went away with a clear run before him, but his shot was very ill aimed and he lost a splendid chance. Just afterward however with the Poona men all round their opponents' goal Major Bremner scored for the General's team. Final score :—

General Anderson's team	2 Goals.
Government House	1 Goal.

Idar will meet General Anderson's team in the final on Thursday.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A small field wended its way to the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds at Chuckla Hill yesterday morning. The atmosphere was muggy and close, thereby causing us regrettable feelings that the all too short cold weather is practically at an end. Without delay a move was made for the familiar Mango Tope on the far side of the Andheri Road, but it was unfortunately found to be untenanted. The remarkable old grey jackal, which has on so many occasions given us such stirring gallops from this wood to the distant Goregaum jungles, appears to have met with some untimely death, as on our last three visits to this Mango Tope the hounds have not been able to find him. He may, however, have thought fit to temporarily seek fields and pastures new, and we hope that next season he will have deemed it prudent to return again to his original abode. Being unsuccessful at this covert the Master then ordered hounds to be taken to the spinney which is situated near the village of Marole, just where the Tulsi Water Pipe runs underneath the Andheri Road, and a most delightful hunt was the result. Unexpectedly when leaving the wood hounds ran back across the Andheri Road instead of towards the Marole Hills as is usually the case when a jackal gets away from this spinney. Piloting us over a fine stretch of ricefields we run for a long distance about parallel with the big nullah, known by the natives as Bapuala, or as nearly parallel as its winding course would permit. When reaching about the spot where the first flag in last year's Point to Point Races was situated, hounds take a turn to the left, and run straight down to the Backwater. After crossing the stream they entered the walled-in enclosure on the far side, and for some little time occupied themselves by giving their quarry a real good dusting round and round inside this thickly wooded plantation. They were however successful in driving him out and ran in the direction of Kola Kalyan, and some fine cactus fencing was enjoyed by us in the neighbourhood. After performing one or two rings in this district the pack pushed the jackal over the Kurla-Vehar Road, and continued the chase across the Powai Valley to Hogsback Hill. Jackals have been known to get safely to ground amongst the rocks on the top of this hill, and it seemed possible yesterday morning that our quarry was making his point for this haven of refuge, but fortunately the hounds were too close to him to allow of his doing so. Driving him over the hill the pack run across the pretty valley beyond, and proceed to scale straight up the huge hill which encloses one side of the great Horse Shoe Valley. Some people elected to follow them, but others worked their way round the end of the range of hills into the valley, but when we had gone about half way along it the jackal turned back over the hill again. It was luckily not a very steep part of the range, and we were able to follow the hounds without much difficulty, but slithering down the slippery far side was not all beer and skittles by any means, and some people not unwisely deemed it advisable to dismount and lead their horses down. We return once more back across the ricefields to Hogsback Hill again and the hounds keep up this prolonged hunt round and round this hill, but their excellent work finally met with its just reward and they were able to successfully vanquish the jackal. The pace of the hunt had at no time been exceptionally fast, but the country traversed was delightful. Any amount of jumps of all sizes and descriptions, and apart from the small amount of hill work in the region of the Horse Shoe Valley, a better line of hunting country could not be found in the whole of Salsette. From the find to the kill the hunt had lasted for almost an hour, and he must indeed be a peculiar person who would not be satisfied with such magnificent sport.

Hounds next meet on Thursday the 4th instant at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

LAWN TENNIS.

Calcutta Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

In the Lawn Tennis Championship here today, in the semi-finals, S. M. Nagi scratched: and E.M. Atkinson beat M. Zorab, by 6—1, 6—2. Deane and Atkinson thus meet in the finals.

In the Doubles, B. Severs and R. Williamson beat G. R. Clarke and Major F. De B. Young, by 6—4, 6—4; T. C. T. Haliday and T. M. Laing beat N. H. Warren and M. G. Hood by 6—2, 7—5; C. Goodall and G. C. Colodle beat A.H. Seiger and E. A. S. Bell, by 6—0, 6—2; and N. C. Hallward and Captain Minchin beat D. Pym and B. Sinclar by 9—5, 11—9.

HOCKEY.

A hockey match was played on Monday between the boys of Sir J. J. High School and 116th Maratha Regiment on the Regiment Ground.

In the first half-time the game was very fast on both the sides, the Regiment once attacked the goal for nearly five minutes; but the goal-keeper and full backs assisting each other defended well, but after a short time the Regiment reached the goal-post and scored one. Before half-time was declared one more was added by the Regiment.

During the second half the game was very tough on both sides. The Regiment and the Boys made great efforts to reach the goal-posts, but the game was between the full-backs and no other goal was added on either side. Score :—

116th Mahrattas	2 Goals.
Sir J. J. High School	Nil.

The School team will play on Sunday next against the 109th Infantry on their ground at Santa-Cruz.

The All-India Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

Three matches in the All-India Hockey Tournament, first round, were played at Allahabad this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The 62nd Punjabis, who sportingly entered a team of eleven British officers, had to meet one of the strongest teams in the tournament—the Naini Tal Volunteers—and were beaten by nine goals to one.

The United Provinces Police beat the 1st Gurkha Rifle (also eleven British officers) by four goals to one.

The Allahabad Volunteers beat the 1st Middlesex Regiment by two goals to one.

BOMBAY RACES.

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

1st Race—The 1st Little Stranger Maiden Plate, 3-30 p.m.

2nd Race—The 2nd Little Stranger Maiden Plate 4 p.m.

3rd Race—The Medium Arab Pony Plate, 4-30 p.m.

4th Race—The Short Consolation Plate 5 p.m.

5th Race—The Small Arab Plate, 5-30 p.m.

6th Race—The Long Consolation Plate, 6 p.m.

7th Race—Arab Sailing Plate, 6-30 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba	... ...	2-51 p.m.	Standard Time.
Church Gate	... ...	2-59 p.m.	
Grant Road	... ...	3-6 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	...	3-16 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. L. T. C.

Bombay, March 2.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Amended Programme.

The following is the amended programme of the Yacht Club Regatta which commenced to-day.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1909.
L. W. 5-52 p.m., (S. T.)

Third Challenge Cup Race.—Being the final of the series for yachts of any rig and any size belonging to the R. B. Y. C. I. Y. R. U. time allowance for rating. First prize, Rs. 50. Second prize, Rs. 25. Course No. 7 + 3. Distance 17·2 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts. Entrance Fee Rs. 7-8. First Prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30. Course No. 38 reversed. Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 50; Second prize, Rs. 25; Third prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 38 reversed, Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3 30 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For Ship's Boats, Service Rig. Open to boats of the R. N., the R. I. M. and the Mercantile Marine. Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 20; Third prize, Rs. 10; Fourth prize, Rs. 5. Course No. 11. Distance 8·8 miles. Start at 4 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 4th March, 1909. H. W.
1-35 p.m. (S.T.)

Handicap Race.—For A. Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; Second prize, Rs. 50. Course No. 41 reversed. Distance 12·91 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 7-8. First prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30. Course No. 40. Distance 10·41 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 50; Second prize, Rs. 25; Third prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 38. Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-45 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For Ships' Boats, Service Rig. Open to boats of the R. N. the R. I. M. and the Marchantile Marine. Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize, Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 20; Third prize, Rs. 10; Fourth prize, Rs. 5. Course No. 19. Distance 9·6 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, 5th March, 1909.
Ladies' Day.
Ladies to steer all Yachts and boats.
H. W. 2-6 p.m. (S.T.)

Handicap Race.—For A. Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. Frst prize, value Rs. 45; Second prize, value Rs. 30. Course No. 36. Distance 6·65 miles Start at 5 p.m.

Handicap Race—For B Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs 4. First prize, value Rs 35; Second prize, value Rs 20 Course No 14 Distance 4·6 miles Start at 4-30 p m.

Handicap Race—For C Class Yachts Entrance fee, Rs 3 First prize, value Rs 30; Second prize, value Rs 15; Third prize, value Rs 10 Course No 14 Distance 4·6 miles Start at 4-15 p m.

Handicap Race—For Ships' Boats, Service Rig. Open to boats of the R N the R I M and the Mercantile Marine Entrance fee, Rs 3 First prize, value Rs 20; Second prize, Rs 10; Third prize, Rs 5 Course No 42 Distance 5·3 miles Start at 4-45 p m.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, 6th March, 1909.
H. W. 2-37 p.m., S. T.

Race.—For yachts built to the old 30 footer rating belonging to the R.B.Y.C., I.Y.R.U., time allowance for rating. Entrance fee, Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100. Second prize Rs. 50. Course No. 5 reversed + 7 Distance 18·2 miles Start at 3 p.m.

Class Race.—For Pixie Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 60. Course No. 3+14. Distance 11·2 miles. Start at 3-5 p. m.

Tomtis Class and Handicap Race.—For boats of the Tomtit Class. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First (class) prize, Rs. 65; Second (hcp.) prize, Rs. 40; Third (hcp.) prize, Rs. 20. Course No. 3+14. Distance 11.2 miles. Start at 3-10 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For Yachts of any size. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30; Third prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 3+14. Distance 11·2 miles. Start at 3-15 p. m.

Handicap Race—For Lord Lamington's Challenge Cup. Open to Ships of the R. N. Courses No. 42+14, Distance 9·9 miles. Start at 3-30 p. m.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday 8th March 1909.
H. W. 3-10 p.m., S. T.

Handicap Race for "C" Class Yachts to be manned by native crews, not more than four all told and to be steered by their own tindals. Course No. 1. Start from schooner, time in hand, 3-30 p.m. Entrance free, First prize, Rs. 15; Second priae, Rs. 10; Third prize, Rs. 5.

Rowing Race.—For 28' and 30' cutters Native crews. Distance about two miles, Entrance free First prize Rs. 20; Second prize, Rs. 10. Start at 3-45 p.m.

Rowing Race.—For 28 and 30 cutters. European crews, Distance about two miles, First prize, Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 15. Start at 4 p m,

Jolly Boat Race.—For licensed jolly boats. Course No. 1. Start at 4-15 p.m. Entrance free First prize, Rs. 25; Second prize Rs. 15; Third prize Rs. 10.

Tony Race.—Go-as-you-please, for licensed tonies Start at 4-30 p.m. Entrance free. First prize, Rs. 15; Second prize, Rs. 10; Third prize, Rs. 5.

All Comers' Rowing Race. Distance about two miles. Any kind of boat, any size crew, any number of oars except that gigs and whalers must not row more than one oar per thwart. Each boat must display a distinguishing flag or other emblem and must have at least one musical instrument playing audibly from start to finish. Entrance free First prize, Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 20; Third prize Rs. 10 Start at 5 p.m.

Dinghy Race.—For Yacht's dinghies 10 and over. First prize, Rs. 10; Second prize, Rs. 5; Third prize Rs. 2. Start at 5-30 p.m.

Dinghy Race.—For Yacht's dinghies under 10. First prize, Rs. 10; Second prize, Rs. 5; Third prize, Rs. 3. Start at 5-45.

Mess-kit Race.—For galleys, gigs, whalers and dinghies. No sails, oars or rudders. Boats to be entirely propelled by means of utensils used for eating or drinking from. Entrance free. First prize, Rs. 20; Second prize, Rs. 15; Third prize Rs. 10. Start at 6 p.m.

Dummy Race.—Single handed—Amateurs. Details to be furnished on the day of the race. Start at 6-30 p.m.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1909,
H. W, 3-50 p.m., (S. T.)

Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race for yachts of any size belonging to the R. B. Y. C. I. Y. R. U. time allowance for rating. The winning yacht will become fholder of the Cup for the year, Entrance fee, Rs. 10, First prize, Rs. 150; Second prize, Rs. 75, Course No, 13, Distance 17·6 miles, Start at 3 p.m,

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts. Entrance free Rs. 7-8. First prize, Rs. 80; Second prize, Rs 50. Course No. 7. Distance 10·6 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30; Third prize, Rs. 20. Course No. 7. Distance 106 miles. Start at 3-20 p.m.

Race for Ship's Boats,—Fancy Rig. Open to boats of the R. N. the R. I. M. and the Mercantile Marine Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize. Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 20; Third prize, Rs. 10; Fourth prize, Rs. 5. Course No. 38, Distance 10-16 miles, Start at 3-30 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

The Murray Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 2.

In the Murray Football Tournament the Lancashires having scratched, the Durhams had a walk-over. Last evening the Royal Dragoons played the Leinsters and the Highland Light Infantry the Rifle Brigade.

In the first game some very good play resulted, both teams passing well. The Leinsters drew first blood, but the Dragoons equalised before half-time and in the second half the Dragoons scored again and won by two goals to one.

In the second game the Highland Light Infantry beat the Rifle Brigade.

The Middlesex Regiment play the Royal Dragoons and the Durhams the Highland Light Infantry in the semi-finals to-morrow.

THE ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 1.

The final day's programme opened with the semi-finals in the light-weight class, in which Private Marke, 1st Middlesex Regt., faced the well known Driver Shaw, 1st Battery, R.F.A. Shaw was never more confident of winning the light-weights medal, and openly expressed his only regret that he would have to fight twice in one night, for he fully believed he could easily account for Marke and then make short work of Hemmings, the only other light-weight left in. But Shaw never suffered a worse defeat than he had at the hands of Marke, who, usually a quiet methodical ring-craftsman, adjusted his tactics to suit Shaw's. As was expected, Shaw attempted his well-known hammer hits with both hands, but Marke retaliated with equal force and the first round ended as it commenced, in hurricane fashion, with nothing to choose between the pair. Rising in the second meeting, Marke looked trim in comprsison to Shaw's somewhat worn appearance, and soon began to use his superior reach with advantage and thundered in blow upon blow till Shaw was sent down. and his supporters began to fear the worst. Marke lost no time but rattled in double handers with great effect, and despite Shaw's desperate efforts to rally, the latter was sent down twice more, time barely saving him the second time. The third round saw Shaw rise looking very sorry, Marke as fresh as paint. Marke at once led off with merciless left and right swings on the jaw and in less than 45 seconds Shaw curled up, gave in and went to his corner thoroughly whipped. The issue between Payne and Dibb of the Feathers' final was never in question by those who knew Payne's abilities, although Dibb's success with his terrific knock-out swings in previous tournaments might bring him luck. It was only necessary for Payne however to proceed in his usual scientific style and Dibbs, perceiving this, had more sense than to adopt his old rushing tactics. Payne at first felt for the body with success, his short-arm heart jabs coming off every time. Dibb's returns from the first were feeble and he came in contact with Payne's beautiful left every time he fought in. The second round saw Dibb rushing in with two splendid swings but Payne wisely relied on his strong lefts. A rare mill then ensued to the end of the round, Payne always keeping cool, Dibb fighting erratically. The third rising saw Dibb the worst for wear and assuming the defensive entirely, and it was Payne's business to get home leads, which he did with recurring frequency. Dibb tried his best to return but he lacked strength and even Payne showed signs of exhaustion and could not get much weight behind his blows, but having led by many points, was awarded the verdict.

THE BOYS' COMPETITION FINAL.

Boy Kimberly, 13th Hussars, was extremely fortunate in getting the prize for this class without having to fight for it, Boy Peasston, 15th Battery R.F.A., whom he was to have met, having cratched.

WELTER WEIGHT FINAL.

The tussle between Private Kelly, 16th Battery R. F. A., and Lce-corporal Symonds, 4th Worcester Regiment, was of a very dissapointing character. Kelly towered above his diminutive-looking opponent and made no use whatever of his tremendous reach! in fact, he defended throughout, merely getting in an easy left occasionally. Little Symonds on the other hand frought to get under Kelly's guard and had so far succeeded by the third round that points were found level and a further one minute was required to decide matters. In this Symonds' work was quite conspicuous; he rushed in with both hands and found the jaw repeatedly, to stop which Kelly attempted short swings, most of which were judged, but much to the surprise of everyone Kelly was declared winner.

A four round contest next followed between Private Bockyer, Oxford L. I., and Corporal Sherwood, 15th Worcester Regt, which proved to be about of mediocre quality, lacking in excitement, with more science shown by Sherwood then Lockyer. Sherwood won. Major England referreed.

The final for the Light-Weight Belt between Driver Rider, 16th Battery, R. F. A., and Private Symonds, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, was a keen hard-hitting encounter in which Symonds proved the cleverer, his left hits having better effect all through. Symonds won, though not by many points to spare.

BANTAMS FINALS.

Private Nice, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, vs. Corpl. Daniells 2nd Dorset Regt. It was easily seen that Nice was much the superior of the twain, Daniells found himself touched up considerably from the start. Nice never gave him a chance, administering the 'coup-de-grace' early in the second round by a sharp punch on the heart.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Private Cook, 2nd Worcesters vs. Private Bassington, 13th Hussars. There is no gainsaying that this was the most dissapointing fight of the evening. Private Cook seemed quite unfit and wholly failed to make the short work of Bassington that was expected. The beautifully clear style for which Cook is so famous was absent. Bassington on the other hand fought bravely and managed indeed to get home some terrific slogs on the jaw. He stood well in to Cook for all three rounds and it was not until the final stages of the third round that Cook was able to prove his

BY THE WAY.

THE KING AS A TRAVELLER.

The recent visit of King Edward to Germany makes the eleventh that he has paid to a foreign country since his accession. With the single exception of Turkey, there is no Great Power in whose dominions he has not set foot at least once within the last six years. Among the monarchs he has met on these occasions have been the Kings of Italy, Portugal, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, the Emperors of Germany and Austria; and the Czar of Russia. Of the visits four have been paid to Paris, four to Marienbad, and two to Biarritz; while his Majesty has also been once to Lisbon, Rome, Copenhagen, and Athens. The present meeting between the King and the Kaiser is the fourth that has taken place since 1904, the three previous occasions occurring at Kiel, Wilhelmshohe, and Cronberg.

DICKENS'S BIRTHDAY.

The ninety-seventh anniversary of Dickens's birth has already been celebrated by the Box Club, and other celebrations, as Shakespeare would say, are "toward." Many persons have been pleased to adopt a hostile attitude to Forster's "Life" of the novelist, but in this, as in other matters, time has a way, in his flight, of putting things in better perspective than may be apparent at first. The family of Dickens, at any rate, is well pleased with Forster's biography of his friend, and Carlyle's opinion was thus expressed: So long as Dickens is interesting to his fellow-men here will be seen face to face what Dickens's manner of existing was. His bright and joyful sympathy with everything around him; his steady practicality withal; the singularly solid business talent he continually had; and deeper than all, if one has the eye to see deep enough, dark, fateful, silent elements, tragical to look upon, and hiding amid dazzling radiances as of the sun, the elements of death itself. And a subsequently published, jaundiced utterance about Dickens by Carlyle does not alter the truth of the quoation just given.

WHERE WILD FLOWERS GROW.

What county of England, one wonders, is most famous for its wild flowers? A correspondent of "Country Life," who was in North Yorkshire last spring, was astonished to find how much more abundant and beautifully coloured the flowers there were than in the South of England:—True (he says), few things can be more beautiful than the golden glow of the furze in the South of Dorsetshire and the blue haze of the wild hyacinths in the woods of Sussex and Kent; but nothing has impressed me more with their loveliness than some woods between Reeth and Richmond in Yorkshire. Towards the end of May some of the copses were one mass of blue from the wood forget-me-not, others a blaze of pink from the red campion, and over all the lovely tender green of the bird cherry with its graceful tassels of white flowers. Whole fields were white with meadow-saxifrage or yellow with the marsh-marigold. And so forth. Indeed, North Yorkshire, to the wild-flower lover, must be a perfect Paradise.

THE LATE SIR JOHN BAMFORD-SLACK.

Sir John Bamford-Slack, whose premature death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends, was a man of many interests, which could only be maintained by the remarkable energy that distinguished him. He was a Wesleyan local preacher, and was an able and active Temperance worker. He was for many years associated in close friendship with the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes at the West London Mission, and he and Sir Percy Bunting were the joint treasurers of that mission. Sir John was further associated with Sir Percy Bunting on the directorate of the "Contemporary Review."

AN EXPERIENCE OF MR. CHARLES WARNER.

The late Mr. Charles Warner, the actor, used to describe as one of the most serious incidents of his theatrical life the death of another actor which occurred during his visit to the Antipodes. At the Princess's Theatre, Melbourne, "Faust" was produced by the stock company. Mr. Frederici was Mephistopheles, and he looked forward to his success in the part with most sanguine hopes. His success was secured; he was called and recalled after each act. Mr. Warner's daughter telephoned her father down to the Royal after each act: "Success enormous." The last scene came, the last note was sung, Mephisto was descending amid a tumult of applause. The curtain fell, and the call was for Frederici. "Frederici!" "Frederici" cried the audience—he could not hear. As he uttered the last note on the stage and descended the trap he fell forward—dead.

SIR JOHN STAINER'S IN MEMORIAM.

In connection with the jubilee of the late Mr. Albert Midlane's hymn, "There's a Friend for little children," celebrated all over the world the "Guardian" gives some information about its known tune. This, by Sir John Stainer, called "In Memoriam," first appeared in the enlarged edition of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" (1875), for which it was composed. The committee engaged on the music were meeting at the Langham Hotel, London, and when this hymn came up for consideration it was found that, though they had several tunes before them, none were considered satisfactory. It was suggested that a new tune might be written by one of the committee, and Sir Henry Baker proposed that Sir John Stainer should retire to his (Sir Henry's) bedroom and try what he could do. Sir John complied with the suggestion, and in a very short time returned with the present tune, which was at once adopted.

THE COMPOSER'S REWARD.

With regard to the name of the tune, "In Memoriam," it came to be so designated in connection with the death of Sir John Stainer's brother, Frederick Henry Stainer, who died, at the age of three, on December 30, 1874. In 1889, when President of the Royal College of Organists, Sir John Stainer, in the course of an address to his brother organists, said: "One Sunday afternoon, during a walk at some seaside place, on turning a corner I heard a number of children singing a tune I had composed. I thought to myself, 'I want no higher reward than this for all my work.' I can only tell you that I would not exchange it for the very finest monument in Westminster Abbey." In all probability the hymn was "There's a Friend for little children" sung to the tune "In Memoriam."

ALLIGATOR STEAK AND RATTLESNAKE PIE.

As a gastronomic expert it would be interesting to learn the opinion of Mr. Taft, President-elect of the United States, on the alligator-steak and rattlesnake-pie with which, among other delicacies, he is to be regaled shortly at a New Orleans banquet. The late Frank Buckland used to swear by roast alligator which he declared was more succulent even than stewed boa-constrictor, one of his most prised dishes, and this in turn he preferred to the finest veal. But, according to the expert, there are many quite unconventional foods equally seductive.

RIDING A QUEENSLAND TURTLE.

On Christmas night a party of men were reclining in their tent by the sea near Bundaberg, when, according to the "British Australasian," they were surprised to see a large turtle poke its head in the entrance. After they had recovered from the surprise, they set to work to capture the turtle, and it took the united efforts of two of them to turn the turtle over on its back, which they did with the aid of a rope and a couple of spars. A rope was attached and it was kept a prisoner till Boxing Day, when the captors amused themselves riding on it up and down the sand a la "De Rougemont." After the novelty had worn off one of the members of the part mounted the turtle's back and set its head for the sea, letting the rope go. The turtle, appreciating its release carried its jockey out to sea, and the latter slid off and let the turtle return to the deep.

FRORIMS:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilime, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilime" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 83 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR THE SPRING.

"What shape are we all to be?" said a leading designer in answer to my question, writes our lady correspondent. "Just what we have been all winter only a trifle more Directoire—Incroyable, in fact. Underwear must remain exactly what it has been since the Directoire suddenly came upon us. No one, though, who dislikes this special outline need adhere to it, for it permits of many modifications and a variety of pretty touchs that make for lessening the effect of outline. As to material," she added, drawing through her fingers a piece of cashmere that was as soft as a chamois skin, "so far we are using nothing for day wear but this new 'cashmere de soie.' It is of marvellous softness, and allows itself to be draped or folded, or, indeed, treated in any way with the utmost ease. Something that will lie in folds when necessary, or that will spring out and maintain a certain fulness, is absolutely necessary, for that designs we are evolving for the early spring and summer. Your dresses must all look as if they were quite light, but, as one very well knows, in this climate the lack of weight and warmth must be merely apparent."

THE NEW CASHMERE.

This new cashmere is expensive, of course, averaging about 12s. 6d. a yard for the special quality in demand. Gowns do not require so very much material if they are not finished with a long train. That they are cheap it is impossible to say; for so much trimming and embroidery are required that, even should the material be inexpensive, the sum total runs up. These embroideries continue to be of vast importance; for often a little frock of the new cashmere has long sleeves with a design running right up to the elbow, forming, as it were, epaulettes on the shoulders, and worked as a spray on the front of the bodice. Ribbon work is likely to be very much worn, and on brown, for instance, nothing has a better effect than sprays wrought in gold lace ribbon. When done in a good design such as a rose with a couple of caves, it forms, as it were, an immense buckle, and seems to pull the dress together. As to the new colours, so far nothing startling has been proclaimed. Spring always brings something fresh in the shades of grey. Nattier blue, in its different tones, still holds its place, and brown will be in high favour. Whether light or dark, a well-chosen brown ought to have suggestions, of greenish yellow in it. Nothing in colour is more tantalising than brown, for it often makes up quite different to our anticipations. From golden Havana brown to the deep chestnut changes are rung sufficient to please most tastes. A colour that usually makes a bold bid for favour in early spring is red in its infinate varieties of harmony. The whole gamut of colour may easily be run, from the faintest blush rose to the dazzling cherry or the deep tones of "lies de vin." Such a contrast as embroidery of cherry-coloured silk applied to white satin has been used by a Parisian artist in clothes, and might be worn with excellent effect. As to pansy mauve, heliotrope, greens, and yellows, choice is offered almost without limit. White fox furs, which had given way to black, are to be worn once more in spring, the difference being that the muffs are flat and slashed, and the stole has developed into a long scarf to be wound round the neck, crossed on the left shoulder, and allowed to fall. The linings of these are sometimes contrasted, even when they are of silk. The useful dress sketched is for a young girl, and may be carried out in cashmere or fine serge, with adjustable guimpe. The evening wrap has taken the place of the burnous, and is in the form of a shawl, which has points finished with tassels.

TRADE IN JANUARY.

Severe Depression Continued

Far from exhibiting any signs of that "revival" of trade which has been so long promised by those satisfied with our present fiscal system, the Board of Trade returns for January can only be compared with the worst of the monthly records of the past year of depression. Again, nearly the whole of a large decrease in our exports is to be attributed to a falling-off in our sales of manufactured articles; while a diminution in imports once more represents almost wholly decreased purchases of raw materials. The figures are:—

	Imports.	Exports.
January 1909 ...	£53,511,359 ...	£28,803,046
January 1908 ...	£56 863,379 ...	£34,407,767
Decreases	£2,852,020 ...	£5,604,721

Nearly two millions of the falling off in our imports comes under the heading of raw materials The principal decreases were:—

Iron Ore, &c.	£91,935
Other Metallic Ores	55,041
Wool and Timber	376,625
Cotton.....	1,213,246
Oil Seeds, Fats, &c.	162,290
Materials for Papermaking ...	39,868
Miscellaneous	55,760

The decrease in our imports of manufactured articles amounted to £259,449. This was largely due to decreased purchases of cutlery, wool and silk, imachinery, chemicals, earthenware and glass, paper, and "miscellaneous." In iron, steel, and other metals, electrical goods, manufactures of wood, cotton, and other materials, except wool and silk apparel, and leather manufactures, our imports increased.

Turning to our exports, we are faced by the disquieting fact that out of the decrease given above, as large a sum as £5,207,878. represents the diminution in our sales of manufactured articles to other countries. There is not one of the seventeen groups of manufactured articles which has not an ominous minus sign before it in the comparison column. Some of the decreases in this long and depressing list are:—

Iron and Steel Manufactures...	£409,741
Other Metals	136,786
Cutlery	128,596
Machinery	402,264
Ships (new)	262,783
Cotton	2,671,007
Wool	375,401
Other Materials	83,156
Chemicals	145,196
Earthenware and Glass ...	57,595
Miscellaneous	363,966

In these accounts imports for the current and two previous years are, for the first time, classified as from the countries whence they were consigned, and not whence they were shipped. There is also a more detailed classification of some of the articles imported, and the countries of their consignment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D'OLLONS, who has been away two years exploring in Western China and Eastern Tibet, has returned to Paris, bringing with him a gift for "the Emperor of the French" from the Dalai Lama. The Colonel said:—"According to custom I presented the Grand Lama with a blue silk scarf, and then our conversation began. At the close of the conversation the Grand Lama handed me a blue scarf, saying he wished me to be the bearer of it to 'the Emperor of the French.' He twice charged me with this mission, laying such emphasis on the words that I became unexpectedly a sort of envoy extraordinary from the Buddhist High Priest to M. Fallières."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

M. RENE DOUMIC, in the first of the series of ten lectures on George Sand which he is delivering at Paris, has began by making an analysis of the novelist's nature, and detects there a certain duality consequent upon the fact that on the father's side she was of aristocratic lineage, while on the mother's she was of the gutter. The antagonism between those two elements, M. Doumic maintains, was never quite solved. Now, the whole question of duality of nature is a fascinating one, and it will be interesting, when the lectures are published in book form, to note how he works out his thesis. When the bloods that mingle in a person are not merely of different social castes but of different races there can be little doubt that sometimes the individual in whom they meet has a problem in self-unification to solve vastly more difficult than that which lies to the hand of the average man. Renan's is a case in point. Of course the overwhelming element in Renan's complexion was the Breton element. Mme. Darmsteter only a little overstates the fact when she says that "Renan was as Breton as Merlin himself." Through his mother, however, there entered into his constitution a certain Gascon strain, and the two elements, Celt and Gascon, never quite blended. Such was Renan's own opinion. "There is a Gascon within me," he once said, "who makes my Breton play pretty pranks sometimes." Something of the same sort was true of Gladstone. Here, however, it was others who noticed it—not himself. An adversary once described him as "an ardent Italian in the custody of a Scotsman." Lord Morley does not unreservedly accept the definition, but he admits the duality, and is inclined to ascribe it to racial heredity. In Gladstone's "union of impulse with caution, of passion with circumspection, of pride and fire with self-control, of Ossianic flight with a steady foothold on the solid earth," he says, "we may perhaps find a sort of explanation in thinking of him as a Highlander in the custody of a Lowlander." The mixture of Highlander and Lowlander does not always produce results so happy, if there is anything more than a figure of speech in what some one says:—"In me the celt and the Saxon do not always hit it off. The former, a procrastinator, like all his clan, is for putting off any work that has to be done until the last moment, and then doing it at a spurt. The other prefers doing it by easy instalments, but is not above being talked over by his ally. So it comes to pass from time to time that at the eleventh hour the Celt springs up with the cry 'To work' while the Saxon, with a phlegm which enrages the other, merely rejoins 'Too late!' and refuses to budge. Then come mutual recriminations. 'Tam Sassenach!' shouts the Highlander. 'Red Shank,' hisses the Lowlander and at once they are in each others arms rolling over in the dust, sometimes the coat tails uppermost, sometimes the petticoats."

INTERESTING PARALLELS.

Certain correspondents of the New York "Nation" have been discussing parallels to the thought in Mr. Bourdillon's well known song beginning.

The night has a thousand eyes,
The day but one.

The discussion has rambled a bit, and, after touching on John Lyly—that master of all the "concettisti"—and Joshua Sylvester, seems to have ended far enough away from its original starting point, in the familiar epigram in the anthology ascribed to Plato: "Thou, my star, at the stars art gazing; would that I were heaven that I might behold thee with many eyes." Is it a sign that Shelley is not being read in the United States that that epigram can be quoted without any allusion to the stanza that closes the Ninth Canto of the "Revolt of Islam?" That stanza not only embodies the best translation of the epigram in the English language, but presents withal a beautiful picture inspired with exquisite passion:—

Though she had ceased, her countenance, uplifted
To Heaven, still spake, with solemn glory bright;
Her dark deep eyes, her lips whose motions gifted
The air they breathed with love, her looks undight.
"Fair star of life and love," I cried, "my soul's delight,
Why lookest thou on the crystalline skies?
Oh, that my spirit were you Heaven of night,
Which gazes on thee with its thousand eyes!"
She turned to me and smiled—that smile was Paradise!

SPELLING REFORM.

The question of spelling reform has been, it is well known, a burning question in France for some years back, and, like most questions in that country has threatened to enter into politics. The Social Democrat would suspect himself of lack of zeal if he did not hold that the dictionary was sorely in need of a touching up, while the Conservative is all for leaving it as it is. It is mainly however a question for the learned and those it has split up into two camps. The philologists are generally in favour of reform, while the men of letters take the opposite side. M. Rod has been telling us the reasons of this division. Philologists, he tells us, who study the history of words, find that they change from generation to generation, and thus they come to look upon spelling as a mere fashion which one is entitled to alter at will. It is with words as with dress—"the crinoline passes, woman remains." Literary men, on the other hand, come to have a tenderness for the words they use in the very shape in which they use them. To them orthography is not mere vesture, it is the form of the word, it is part of its very body. Words are entities by themselves, with a personality, a physiognomy, a beauty of their own, and are not to be lightly tampered with. Feeling, it seems, is running high between the two camps, and what the issue of the discussion may be no one can tell. Probably there will be no issue. The matter will simply die out. In the meantime it has set afloat a few tolerable anecdotes, of which here is one. In 1868, at Compiegne, a number of Academicians at the request of the Empress consented to write down at dictation, a piece of prose cunningly devised for the occasion by Prosper Merimee. Not one wrote out the passage correctly. The Empress, who did not see how mistakes could be made on so simple a subject as spelling, tried her hand also. She found that to err was easier than she had expected. She made ninety mistakes. Her husband was only a little better—he made sixty.

THE AMERICAN BOOK PIRATE.

Mr. Marston has been making inquiries among certain men of letters as to the depredations practised upon their works by Mr. Mosher, the American book pirate. Mr. Lang has suffered, and asks why respectable British periodicals advertise Mosher's books, and complains of an "illegality and impudence that are intolerable." Mr. Hewlett tells a similar tale, and adds that Mosher had once "the sublime impudence" to send him a "copy of his plunder." Vernon Lee also received a copy, and only regrets that the gift was not repeated with each volume pirated. Meredith also was, of course, drawn upon, and says that his book was "well presented," Here, however, Mr. Marston steps in with a "Not so." He indicates that in the volume of Meredith's poems published by Mosher the latter intimates that he is reprinting "the simple and fresh work of the author's earlier years, rather than the contortions and grotesque taffectations of his later style"—an intimation which Mr. Marston justly characterises as "adding insult to injury in a style most brazen and Mosherish." The curious thing is that Mr. Mosher seems to take himself quite seriously as a benefactor and idealist. "More deeply than ever," he says, "I feel the responsibility of my individuality in book-making, if such a phrase be permitted ["No," interjects Mr. Marston, "book-stealing would be more accurate!"], and that on this short day of Frost and Sun, if I have accomplished anything at all, its worth issues out of the ideal lying beyond Reality."

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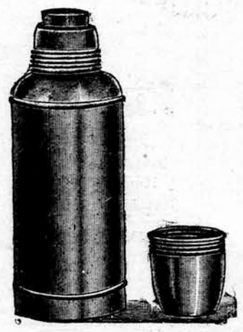

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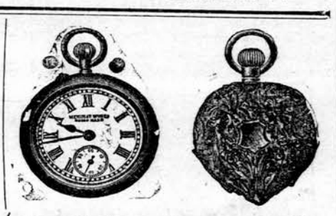

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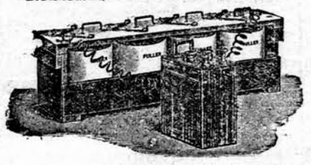

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Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part of the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily realised.
Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323, LIVERPOOL.

Hot Rolls
are more digestible if made with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder or yeast. Simpler to make, too! No uncertainty as to the goodness of the yeast, no time wasted while the dough rises. Bread is ready for the oven in a few minutes and the results are always successful. Give up the old method and try
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
One part added to eight parts of ordinary flour is all that is required. Recipes with every tin.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Prescribed by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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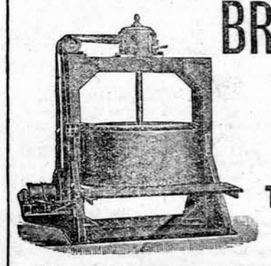
SALT
INVIGORATING

BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.



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The Ideal Food for all ages.
HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.
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HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
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KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLANDS, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

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That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.
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POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 1, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 2, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/8	Ex	
3 do. Reates	93	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	1-16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8	1-16	
do. in New York ...	50 3/8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1/2	1-2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th	
do Short London Bills			Jan. 09
do. 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £200,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras...Rs. 1,90,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Fair demand.	
Futures	...Steady.	
East Indian	... Quiet.	
Manchester —	... Quiet	
Total Sales	8,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,000	"
Imports	12,000	"
Mid-Americans	... 5·03—02	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-8 unchgd.	

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·96	4·97	4·97	5·00	5·01
unchgd.	unchgd.	—02	unchgd.	+01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
4·97	4·94	4·91	4·89	
+01	+02	+02		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000	Bales
Do. do. last year	13,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000	"
Do to Continent	10,000	"

Spot Cotton—9·76+05

Futures—Month of May 9·31+04 / Do. do. July 9·30 — Advanced early on favourable weather reports and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3-8+1-16.

Futures—Month of May 9·42+05

Do. do. July 9·53

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 40—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1-2—May-June—London—Value—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—40—March-April—Sellers—Quiet.

Fe.—62lbs.—40—April-May—Sellers

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40—March-April—Value—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 7-8 April-May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 2/4—April-May.—H. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 39 1-4 April-May.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 1-4 Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed,—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata—40 3-8—March-April Hamburg—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 3d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [2ND MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Rs.....	Rs. 3,100	Bunder Abass ...	E. Hassam

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan

Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 28th "

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th "

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight at which there are very few bills offering. Some small lots have been placed for March-April delivery at our quotation, but the supply is not enough to strengthen the market. Most Banks will sell wire at 1s. 3 29-32d. but buyers are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-2

Government Paper :—

To-day has been the settling day in this market and a moderate business has been transacted. The ready quotion opened at 93 13-16 at which the settlement finally passed off. Later on an easier feeling set in and quotations closed at 93 11-16 for ready and next settlement. Calcutta market is advised at 93 5-8 ready and 93 3-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·11
1st Settlement	"	93·11

Bullion:—

On Monday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 up at 23 3-8 ready and 23 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 50 3-4. Locally the market has been steady. The ready quotation opened at 59 7-8 ex-duty and closes unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened firm with few sellers, and prices were quoted about Rs. 2 higher all round. There has been a fair enquiry by Japan shippers for fine Broach March and April delivery, and speculators are in the market for Oomras, Bengals and good Broach but owing to scarcity of sellers, little business has been done. The market closes firm and prices are stiffer, and are more or less nominal in the absence of sellers.

Ready cotton has also been firm and holders are asking higher prices. There was an improvement in the demand by mills and a good business was reported at Colaba, but on export account the demand was only moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	237-8	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	231 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	217	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	208-9	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	205-6	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	205-6	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	198	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	191	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	196-7	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	198-9	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	197 1-2	"
Good Westerns	218-19	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	232-3	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	43,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June-July
4·96	4·97	4·99	5·00
unchgd.	unchgd.	+02	unchgd.
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov. Nov.-Dec.
5·01	4·97	4·94	4·91 4·89

unchanged

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

There is a better enquiry and prices are hardening.

We quote :—

Ready Rs. 7 8 0 to Rs. 7 8 6 B. T.

April-May ... ... " 7 13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market is also improving and rates are steadier.

We quote :—

Brown Kutni Ready Rs 6 8 0 B. T.

Brown Delhi, April-May... " 7 7 6 R. T.

Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April " 7 8 3 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 45 0 0

Muggie ... ... " 45 8 0

Yellow Hingunghat ... " 53 8 0

Black Kutni ... ... " 39 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0

April-May... ... ... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 14 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.

White Pussi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ... " 6 1 0 "

Soft red March-April...Rs. 41 0 0 per candy.

Hard red " " 39 12 0 "

Tone—Firm. "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,442 1/2
India	72 3-4
Indian Specie Bank	58 1-4
People's Bank of India ...	32

Mills :—

Crescent	106 1-4
David	435
Manockji Petit	3,175 April
Phœnix	103
Vishnu Cotton Mills Ord. ...	100
" " " Pref. ...	137 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	151 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,122 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	577 1-2 X. D
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending on Sunday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	7,851	bales.
Wheat	1,443	cwts.
Linseed	5,926	"
Rapeseed	3,079	"
Gingellyseed	2,892	"
Poppyseed...	13	"
Groundnuts	1,810	"
Castorseed...	3,311	"
Rice	959	"
Myrabollams	1,878	"
Cottonseed	7,704	"
Mowraseed...	23	"
Gram	963	"
Joowar	2,621	"
Maize	nil	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Coal shares are firmer to-day. The transaction includes Bengal coal, auction 870, 915, 900; Bildera, auction 4·12; Baraboni, 20¾; British India, 6; Borrea Oil, 16¾, ex-dividend; Bhalgora, 19½; Bhus Hajuri, 15½, ex-dividend; Bengal Bhardee, 19¾; Equitable, 49½; Gopalichuch, 11; Ghusic, 15½; Jumoni, 37½; Kosoonda, 37½, ex-dividend; Oriental, 4; Phularitand, 5 7/8; Raneegunge, 20¾; Standard, 16 ex-dividend; Alliance Jute, ordinary, 106. Government Paper, 93·11; and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,442½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	xd724 to 724
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	595
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	590
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,630
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	435
Ebrahim Pabaury	250	250	10	190½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	320
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		252½
Framji Petit	1,500	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balpo	1,000	1,000	divid35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	790
Leopold	100	100	3	53
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,175 Ap
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	200	20	195
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,325
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,125
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation.
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	... ..	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	670
New Barar	500	500	40	492½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		308
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ o-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	62½	62½	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151 xd
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	116
Bombay Ice Mfc.....	100	100	Nil.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	xd 340
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.1	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1	2
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	527½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	16½
	D. 25	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited.....	£. 75	£ 15	...	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	31
	P. 150	40	2dis	5½dis
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 32½
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

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Plain coloured Oxfords in Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Green, Biscuit and White. Six for Rs. 30.

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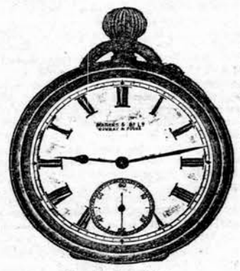

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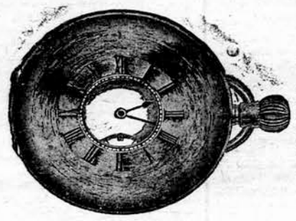

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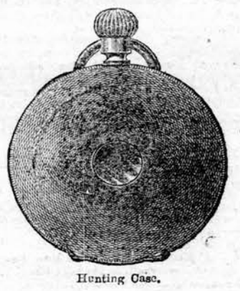

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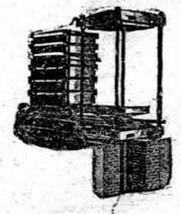

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KARWAR NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE prize distribution ceremony of the Karwar High School took place on Friday, the 26th ultimo, in the presence of a large gathering of European and Native gentlemen of the town. Mr. Gibb, Commissioner, S. D., who happened to be in Karwar at the time presided, and the prizes were given away by Mrs. Gibb. Mr. Boyd, District Judge, was also present. The High School premises were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and presented a lively appearance. The Commissioner and Mrs. Gibb went round the different classes after which the guests witnessed drill and gymnastic feats of the schoolboys. The former was accompanied with music and singing and the guests were greatly pleased with the performance. A programme of recitations was then gone through by the students and was much admired by the audience. The Headmaster, Mr. Hungund, read a report on the progress made by the School since it was founded. The President, in the course of his speech, referred to the necessity of strict discipline in Schools and observed that it was a good deal stricter in England than in India. He congratulated the Headmaster on the progress the School had made under him. With regard to hostels he said they were quite necessary in India and hoped that this want as well as that of a play-ground in the case of the Karwar School would soon be met. The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers to the King-Emperor and the Empress.

On Thursday the 25th ultimo, Mr. Gibb, Commissioner, S.D., and Mrs. Gibb, who are on tour in this district, paid a visit to the Karwar General Library. The Library Hall was tastefully decorated for their reception. They were received at the entrance by the Secretaries, Messrs. R. R. Gangulli and S. L. Ugrankar. Mr. Boyd, the District Judge and other European and Native members, were present. The guests were treated to a performance on the "Veena" by Mr. Mangeshrao Telang, Sheristedar, High Court, who is on leave here. The assembly broke up after spending a very pleasant evening.

PALGHAUT.

PALGHAUT, 26TH FEBRUARY.—In one of my previous notes I referred to the Resolution of the Municipal Council to close the Women and Children's Dispensary, for want of funds. The Government have sanctioned the proposal. Mrs. Lazarus, the Lady Doctor under whom the Dispensary had flourished these seven years past has accordingly taken up an appointment under the Coimbatore Municipality.

The Taluq Board is the first body that has taken advantage of the franchise extended to Local Boards by the Governor-in-Council of electing non-official vice-presidents. At its last meeting the Board unanimously elected Mr. V K. Madhava Rajah as its Vice-President under the new Scheme. Mr. Madhava Rajah was also unanimously elected as a member to the District Board.

Information has just been received from England that Mr. A Sundaram, Iyer, B. A., eldest son of Mr. S. Anantha Patter, a retired Tahsildar, has passed the Final Law examinations in England. Mr. Sundaram kept his terms at Gray's Inn, and is now reading at Pembroke College, Oxford, with a view to obtain the B. C. L. Degree, before being called to the Bar. After making a continental tour, he is expected here by the second week in June nest.

The hot weather is on us, the days are getting warmer and the usual unhealthiness prevails. With the advent of the Palni pilgrims we had a few cases of cholera, and some fatal cases have occurred in the town. Plague is threatening from both sides. Olavakkot and Palghat Stations have been made passport-issuing stations, and the Revenue Divisional Officer, I am told, is contemplating the idea of appointing a Hospital Assistant to examine people coming from infected areas. The Municipality, has opened a passport-office at the eastern toll-gate and the town is being kept under observation. Small-pox is also prevalent in some of the outlying "amsoms."

ALLEPPEY.

Alleppey, 23rd Feb.—Mr. A. M. Mathunayagam Pillay, B.A. B.L., is appointed a District Judge during the time Mr. Ananda Rao, acts as the Head Sircar Vakil in connection with the Chalay riot appeals.

Mr. Arthur Hoogwerf, Assistant Excise Commisioner and Master Attendant, resumed charge of his duties yesterday.

Under the orders of Government, the Town Improvements Committee has decided to levy tax on all houses within the town limits. The Merchants Association, Allepy, has submitted a Memorial protesting against this order, and Mr. Eippa, the former President, was also not in favour of the proposed change.

An interesting case was recently decided by Mr. Ramachandrier, Additional District Judge. The facts of the case were as follows:—Mr. H. M. Knight, the well-known planter applied to the Durbar for registry of certain "cherikal" lands in the Kangirapally "proverthy," for rubber cultivation, and in anticipation of sanction from the Durbar made improvements and planted rubber on these lands. A Syrian Christian of the place preferred a suit in the local District Court, against Mr. Knight and the Travancore Durbar for declaration of title on 60 acres of land out of that cleared by Mr. Knight and for mesne profits thereon for nearly four years that the same had been in the latter's possession. The plaintiff's grounds were:—(1) sixty acres out of the lands cleared by Mr. Knight, belonged to him; (2) he holds the "jenm' of the same from the Melpazhur Namboodiry by virtue of Erakaranma tenure, which is tantamount to a sale deed; and (3) the planting of some foreign shrubs, was not of any use, but an act of spoilation of the land as far the plaintiff was concerned. Mr. Knight contended (1) that the lands belonged to the Durbar, and (2) that the cost of improvements he had made on the tract in dispute amounted to Rs. 36,000, which must be made good to him in case of eviction under whatever condisions. The Travancore Government also supported Mr. Knight's contention. Mr. Knight was represented by Mr. Thomas Varughese, and the plaintiff's Vakil was Mr. S. Krishna Iyer, B.A. B.L.

Mr. Ramachandrier, in a lengthy judgment, decided in favour of the plaintiff, declaring his title to the property and ordered mesne profits at the rate of 100 paras of paddy to be paid by Mr. Knight. The latter might either remove the rubber plants or might dispose of the same as he thinks fit.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 26th Feb.—A ryot has been killed on the Teppakadu road by a rogue elephant.

The Police have charged with theft the acting stamp-vendor of the Post Office. The facts of the case are that a parcel containing a watch and chain was received by the parcels clerk. When the latter left his desk, the accused removed the parcel and subsequently sold the watch and chain to a Post peon.

The annual inspection of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles will take place on Saturday, the 6th March.

Major W. Ward, of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, in the third stage of the shooting for the Viceroy's Prize, put up the fine score of 133 points. At 800 yards he scored 43 points, at 900, 47, and at 1,000 yards 43 points, although he made a miss at this stage. He went forward from the second stage with 184 points, which makes his aggregate 317. Singularly this total was made by Sergeant Reynolds, of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, firing here last year, which gave him seventh place.

Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., will preside over the Additional Sessions on Monday, the 1st March, when a woman will be charged with attempting to commit suicide. She is alleged to have thrown herself into the Lake with her child of eight months in her arms. She was rescued by her husband and the pujari who livies in the cave close by the spot where the act was committed.

The removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Madras to Bolarum is looked upon here as indicating the removal of the 9th Divisional Offices to Bolarum about July. It is said that there is ample accommodation at Bolarum. It is also an open secret that the Southern Army Offices will soon cease to exist here. This is a great blow to house-owners who, under existing circumstances, have almost all their houses which are by this time engaged for the season still unlet. The Station is now free from plague, and it is hoped enquiries for houses will now come in.

The business before the meeting of the District Board on Monday was purely of a routine character with the exception of the question of the improvement of the sanitary condition of Kotagiri. The Board proposes to remove the Kotahs on Kotah Hill with a view to keeping the source of the water-supply free from contamination. The scheme proposed is estimated to cost Rs. 39,000, and this sum the Board seeks to obtain from Government. As the question involves the removal of a Kotah village, and is an important one, it has been referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the President, the District Board Engineer, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Mr. E. G. Windle.

The question of the travelling allowance of members of the Board also received attention, as since railway communication has been opened, members are only entitled to double second-class fare up and down, where at present they are paid 8 annas a mile in and out. As double second class fare only comes to Rs. 3, as compared with Rs. 11 now paid and all the members were Europeans, the meeting resolved to fix the travelling allowance at a double first-class fare in and out.

MADURA.

Madura, 25th Feb.—A public meeting, presided over by Mr. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S. the Collector, was held in the hall of the American Mission College when the new block of College buildings was formally opened. Speeches were made by the Chairman Mr. Venkobacharier, Mr. Williams Pillay and the Rev. J. M. Russell.

Mr. Russell, in the course of his remarks on "The University and the College," said that not many Universities in the world could claim to fulfil the classical definition of a University, that it was a place of teaching universal knowledge. Some came nearer to it than others, but there could be no doubt that the Indian Universities fell very far short of the standard thus laid down. The reason of the backward state of the Indian Universities was that they were exceedingly poor. All that hitherto the Indian Universities had been able to do was to examine the students presented by the Colleges and to confer degress on the successful candidates. A little more, it was true was now being attempted a first instalment of which was the founding of a University Library. There was, however, a danger lest the University in its poverty should be unfair towards the Colleges, making demands upon their resources which it was unreasonable to expect them to meet. A great demand was this year being made on all the Colleges of the University,—First Grade and Second Grade alike—in requiring them at very short notice to equip themselves for the new Intermediate courses. With this demand, Mr. Russell said he thought very few men responsible for education in India would quarrel but in meeting it there had not only been a great outlay of capital an evidence of which they had in the fine building in which they were that afternoon assembled but there would be besides an increase in the annual expenditure on education. It was he thought but right that those for whose benefit this outlay was being made should be expected to pay more for the new education than was being paid for the old. Two years hence a further demand would be made on the First Grade Colleges, for they, or at least some of them, would be expected to teach for both the ordinary degree and the Honours degree. The expense that this implied would be so great that very few of the First Grade Colleges would be able to bear it.

This demand made by the University, Mr. Russell emphatically declared, to be altogether unreasonable, All that was special to the Honours courses ought he maintained, to belong to post-graduate study, and ought to be undertaken by the University itself. In fact, the University, instead of being the Alma Mater—the benign and gracious Mother—of the Colleges, was acting the part of a selfish and exacting stepmother. Finding herself too poor to undertaken the tack which was properly her own, she sought to impose on her children the task of finding the resources for those highly specialised studies A University ought to be supplied by the establishment of central institutions common to the whole University. It was, Mr. Russell thought, unwise to look to the State, to Government alone, to establish and maintain such institutions. They ought to come—if come they ever would—as the result of benefactions by private individuls and by public bodies other than Government. This was being done in Bengal and Bombay. He could not understand why there was no sign of anything of the kind being done in South India. It would be a deplorable result of the educational reforms now in progress if in the next ten years it became plain that Madras had lost the place of pre-eminence in education which for so long she had honorably held. Surely in South India there were wealthy landowners and merchants of sufficient public spirit to come forward to assist not only the Colleges but the University itself to meet the requirements of the new education. Could any one who loved his country do a more patriotic thing than give of his abundance for the diffusion and advancement of knowledge? It was only as the whole body of the people became intelligent and enlightened, that the resources of the country could be applied to better purpose than as yet they had been and only thus could they become worthy of the name of a nation and take their place amongst the progressive peoples of the world.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 24th Feb.—Mr. Sundram Iyer, Amildar of the C. and M. Station, will revert to the Madras Service from the 1st March. He goes as Deputy Tahsildar of Bobbili in the Vizagapatam District.

I understand that Mr. H. J. Weir, Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College at Mysore, will succeed Mr. H. J. Bhabha as Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, when the latter retires next June.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., his Private Secretary, returned to Bangalore this morning from Bombay. His Highness stays here till the return of the Maharanee from Madras and the Yuvaraj from Japan.

Major Walton Jennings, D. A. A.-G., will deliver a lecture in the B. R. V. Institute at 6-30 p.m. on the 4th March on the subject "Military Notes from the Old Testament." All Officers, N. C. O.s and men are invited to be present.

Colonel Fry, 125th Napier's Rifles, accompanied by Major Walton Jennings, this morning continued his inspection of the B. R. V. by examining the books, stores, arms etc., of the Corps at the Headquarters of the Regiment. Everything was found to be in order. Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gow and Captain Barton were present during the inspection.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, as Honorary Colonel of the B. R. Volunteers, yesterday entertained a large company to dinner at the Residency, the function being a farewell to Colonel P. L. Moore, the Commandant of the B. R. V., prior to his departure from the Station in a few days. Besides the guests of the evening, there were present Colonel J. A. Gow, Major Tait, Captains Barton, Dunn, Scovell, Stevenage, Gibbs, Jackman, Andrews, Houlston and Hume-Wright, Lieutenants Baker, Wetherell, Calvert, Davis, Edwards, Smeeth, Thompson, Tate, Callan, Coates, Whitney Coates, Oakley, Bailey and Williams. These represented the Officers of the B. R. V., and there were also present Captain MacLean, Captain Burke, Major Standage, the Rev. Father Froger, the Rev. F. W. Heycock, General Atkinson, Major Annesley, Major Jennings, Captain Scott-Elliot, Colonel Wolley-Dod, Colonel Fry, Colonel Ewing, Colonel Hogg, Majors Quinton, Tottenham, MacQuoid, Stevens, Pigou, Captains Tilney and Hudson; Mr. Stanley Ismay, Mr. McHutchins, Mr. Sparkes, the Rev. Fr. Tabard, Mr. T. B Copeland and Mr. Hannyington.

After dinner, the Resident, in proposing the toast of Colonel Moore, spoke in the highest terms of the excellent services he had rendered to the B. R. V. during the five years he had been connected with them as its Commandant. He had often heard that Civil Servants in India were jacks of all trades and masters of none. At any rate, Colonel Moore had given the lie to this allegation, for his administration of the B.R.V had showed that he was always master of the situation and in spite of his many other duties, had brought the Regiment to a state of efficiency second to none in the country. He knew every one of the Officers and men of the Corps would deeply regret Colonel Moore's departure. After some singing Colonel Moore responded to the Resident's remarks and made some excellent observations on Volunteering generally and on the B. R. V. in particular. He was grateful for what had been said of his work in connection with the Volunteers, and he really thought that the condition of the B. R. V. was better to-day than it was five years ago. He was sorry to leave the Corps and would always remember the pleasant days he had had with the Regiment.

The following met to-day at the Mayo Hall to discuss matters in connection with the Fund organised by the "Daily Post," with the object of affording relief to those who are sufferers by the scarcity in Mysore:—Mr. P. L. Moore (Chairman), Miss Dawson the Rev. Father A. M. Tabard, Mr. Kumarasawmy Naik, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, Messrs. W. Abraham, A. H. Prime, Masilamony Chetty, Leishman, Abdul Rahman, A. Maigandadeva Moodeliar, B. P. Annasawmy Moodeliar, T. C. Skipp, Aga Abbas Ali W. H. Johnson, Coopasawmy Chetty and J. H. Stephens.

Miss A. E. Dawson explained the position what is known as the "Daily Post" Grain Fund and said that Rs. 600 had been collected and that Rs. 300 more had been promissed in addition to grain to the value of Rs. 2,000, which had been offered for sale at normal retail rates. A proposal that the C. M. Station Municipality should undertake to take over and administer the Fund was unanimously carried, and the following Sub-Committee was appointed to discuss and arrange details for the administration of the Fund:—The President of the Station Municipality "ex-officio" to be the President of the Committee. Messrs. Abdul Rahman, W. Ahmed Sait, Maigandadeva Moodelliar, Annasawmy Moodeliar, J. H. Stephens, the Rev. Father Tabard and Miss Dawson. In regard to confine the administration of the relief operations to the C. and M. Station, but it was also agreed that the scope of the work should extend to the whole of the Province. That is to say, that the Committee was to work from the C. and M. Station owing to the impossibility of its being able to work outside the Station, but that relief was not to be refused to anybody applying for it from the Province.

Mr. Moore urged upon the members of the General Committee the necessity for interesting themselves in the matter to the extent of obtaining subscriptions. Mr. Johnson suggested that the Municipality should make a contribution towards the Fund and that the balance of the Arbuthnot Failure Relief Fund should be transferred to the Grain Fund. Mr. Maigandadeva Moodelliar informed Mr. Johnson that this Fund had been closed and that there was no balance. Mr. Kumarasawmy Naik volunteered the intimation that the Bangalore District was not affected by scarcity. There were a few places in his District where the crops had failed, but throughout the greater part of his charge the present season's ragi crop had proved a bumper one.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the Sub-Committee met immediately and passed the following Resolutions:—(1) That grain should be sold from the depots at 8 seers for the rupee for rice and 12 seers for the rupee for ragi; (2) that the distribution of tickets should lie in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners who should ascertain those desirous of concessions in their respective divisions.

Depots will be opened on St. John's Road in a building kindly lent by Mr. Annasawmy Moodelliar and at the "Daily Post" premises. The distribution of rice, etc., will commence from the 1st March.

Bangalore, 26th Feb.—Major-General Pilcher has returned to Bangalore and resumed command of the Brigade.

Major-General Atkinson, having proceeded on leave to England, Colonel Brown-Synage Hutchinson, V.C., commanding the 14th Hussars, has assumed command of the Cavalry Brigade.

Bishop J. E. Robinson, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has announced his intention of being present on Monday, the 1st March, at the opening of the Oldham Hall by the Resident. Bishop Robinson comes from Bombay and will probably preach the sermon at the M. E. Church, Richmond Town, on Sunday evening.

The following players will represent the B. R. Volunteers in the Bangalore Gymkhana Hockey Tournament:—Goal: Corporal Kenyon; backs: Volunteer Phaure and Cyclist Salean; half-backs: Volunteer Lacey, Volunteer Lee and Sergeant Capper; forwards: Volunteer Reeves, Volunteer Wall, Sergeant Campbell, Cadet Lopez and Volunteer Brown.

The annual tests organised by Colonel Wolley-Dod, commanding the 1st Sherwood Foresters, for trying the agility and endurance of his men, were carried out yesterday within the barracks enclosure. The course was just short of one mile, and several difficult obstacles had to be negotiated. The teams had to surmount fourteen obstacles, including three high jumps, an aerial flight, a water jump, several escalading boards and a 30 feet wall. The following is the order of merit at the close of the race:—"B" Company, 51min. 9 4-5secs.; "E" Company, 55 min. 40 3-5secs.; "G" Company, 56min. 292-5secs. "H" Company, 56min. 58secs.; "D" Company, 59 min 36 2-5secs.; "A" Company, 59min. 58 2-5secs.; "C" Company, 60min. 54 1-6secs.; "F" Company, 61 min. 8 3-5secs. The prizes for the three best Sections were given to "B" I Company, 5min. 49 1-5secs.; "B" II Company, 6min. 16 2-5secs.; "G" I Company 6min. 16 4-5secs.

The citizens of Bangalore yesterday gave an entertainment at the Hindu Social Club to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, who are leaving the Station in a few days. A strong Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Maingandadeva Moodelliar, B. P. Annaswamy Moodelliar, Walter Abrahami Aga Abbas Ali, Chelvaroya Moodelliar, Masilamoni Chetty, Hajee Ismail Sait and others had the management of the entertainment in their hands, and a very elaborate and successful function it proved to be. Practically everybody in Bangalore was present, and the grounds of the Club and the roads approaching thereto were gaily decorated. Two arches adorned the entrance to the Club premises, and in the compound shamianas and tents had been pitched to accommodate the many guests. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, with the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, and Mr. T. B. Copeland, arrived at 5-30 p.m. and were conducted to seats in the shamiana. A varied and interesting programme was then gone through. A group of Tamil girls sang a welcome song in the vernacular a Mahomedan gentleman recited an eulogistic ode in Persian; there were recitations of Shakaspeare by a Parsee elocutionist, a nautch and maypole dance, feats of swordmanship, music by an Indian whistler, a representation of the Hindu play "Sakuntala" by an Amateur Dramatic Society, music by the Band of the B. R. V. and the Pipers of the 125th Rifles, all of which were greatly appreciated both by the guests of the evening and the large audience that was present. Refreshments on a lavish scale were served about 6-30 p.m., and later on, the company were entertained at a cinematograph display by Professor Bobby. A fine display of fireworks, with several set pieces bidding farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, concluded the entertainment about 8 p.m., when Mr. and Mrs. Moore, the Resident and Mr. Copeland were garlanded by the Committee and took their departure after bidding everybody good-bye.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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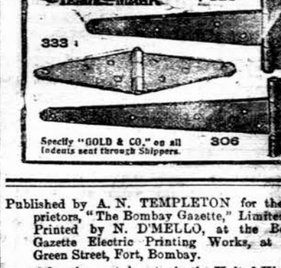

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